The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

No. 15,777 TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Se

In News Spotlight

3 New Tax Rates Effective Today—Official Gazette Reveals Details

Taxes on entertainment and meals, admission and commodities have been increased from today on, in accordance with the announcement made in the extra issue of the Official Gazette of February 28.

Twelve bills pertaining to the increase of taxes including the above three were passed by the Lower House on February 10 and by the Upper House on February 24.

The raise in these three taxes was effected one month prior to the beginning of the 1943-44 fiscal year which starts April 1, in view of the fact that these particular taxes have specially close connection with the main objectives of this year's increase of taxes, namely, the reduction of consumption, absorption of surplus purchasing power and establishment of the wartime system of national living.

Regarding the enforcement of the new system of taxes, the Finance Ministry made the following statement:

"The amendment bills pertaining to the taxes on entertainment and meal, admission and commodities which had been approved by the Imperial Diet were promulgated in the extra issue of the Official Gazette under date of February 28 and are to be put into effect from March 1. The current increase of taxes is effected for the purpose of reducing consumption, absorbing surplus purchasing power and of strengthening the wartime finances to win through the war.

"Fully alive to these objectives, the people are requested to elaborate on plans to reduce their consumption and to increase their savings. We furthermore expect that the merchants who are responsible for the collection of the new taxes will exert more efforts to execute the duties of tax-paying properly and correctly.

In view of the fact that the new tax rates are to be exercised immediately after the promulgation of regulations, the merchants concerned are requested to be careful in handling the taxes in accordance with instructions from the tax offices concerned."

A sum of ¥570,000,000 is expected to be raised from the increase of the above three taxes which is nearly half of the estimated sum to be

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Monday, March 1

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anti-Axis Inconsistency

ASAHI—Enemy Eyes Burma

Anti-Axis Inconsistency

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—In spite of the fact that they are in the same camp, the relations between the Anglo-American nations and the Soviet Union, which were rather inconsistent in the past, seem to be becoming more and more ostensible with the passing of time.

As has been pointed out time and again before, Anglo-American aid to the Soviet Union, the country toward which they had been showing a hostile attitude, with the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet war was none other than out of their scheme of bringing about the common ruin of Germany and the Soviet Union.

But despite a year and a half of war with Germany, during which the Soviet Union suffered devastating damage both in material and manpower, the latter showed an unexpected strength during the winter counter-offensive. Though this is what the United States and Britain really hoped for, they fear that the Soviet Union, by doing so, will considerably increase its voice in European affairs.

At the present stage, however, it would be a striking blow to the United States and Britain if the Soviet Union were to extricate itself from the anti-Axis camp so that it is absolutely necessary for the Anglo-American nations to resort to cajolery in order to prevent such an unfavorable contingency.

Despite such a policy of appeasement, the fact that the military alliance between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union has become but a reminiscence was obviously indicated when the Soviet Union refused to send its representatives to the erstwhile Casablanca conference—the conference during which various military plans were discussed against the Axis Powers.

The New York Times hinted at the American plan of non-aid to the Soviet Union by editorially declaring that the United States has now reached a stage wherein the country must concentrate its total power only on the country's share in this war.

The fact that the United States already considers the Soviet Union as a hypothetic enemy is apparent from the Herald Tribune's leader which stated that in thinking of the post-war world, it is necessary first of all to consider the problem of the Soviet army, and it is also apparent from the proposed expansion in the American army as reported by the Times correspondent.

Thus, the split between the Anglo-American nations and the Soviet Union seems imminent, but it is interesting to watch how long the latter, knowing the craftily hidden intention of the United States and Britain, will allow itself to be used by them.

Enemy Eyes Burma

ASAHI—When it was seen that our enemy began to start stealthy activities with the object of recovering Burma, our expeditionary forces resolutely commenced a new campaign with our crack air and land units.

At the present time when the anti-British agitation is being started through the fasting of Mahatma Gandhi, it is natural for us to surmise that the Anglo-Indian forces are possibly scheming by means of the Burma recovery campaign to alleviate or to repress the Indian agitation. However, this is destined to end in utter falure, as it is most probable that it will in the meantime serve no other purpose than that of bringing an opposite result of goading the Indian masses into a more intense anti-British movement.

However, we should not slight the enemy activities. General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, declared often that "Burma is one of the most important strategic zones, and as it is necessary to be in our hands for the maintenance of liaison with China, I am always considering a plan of taking back that region." Roosevelt, too, seems to be considering that in view of the hard task of assuming an offensive against Japan from the Southern Regions, it would be more expedient for America, in his opinion, to air raid the mainland of Japan by further strengthening the bases on the continent of China. This would be an impossible task in our opinion, because as things stand at present it is necessary for American machines in conducting the aid-Chiang campaign to carry gasoline even for their return trips.

Knowing that ultimately there is no way but to take back Burma at first and then reopen the Chiang-assistance supply route, the enemy is evidently scheming to recapture Burma. This is clear from the visit to India by Ho Ying-chin, the Chungking Minister of War, and by the brisk exchange of visits of other leaders of the enemy side. Accordingly, we should understand before

(Continued on Page 2)

158 Swallows Survive Wintry Blasts; Stay in North Viewed Victory Symbol

Forgetting to return to their old nests in the sunny south, 158 swallows, braving the icy blast of the northern winds, have conquered old General Winter perched close together on telephone wires keeping each other warm by the warmth of their little bodies, the strong protecting the weak, greatly symbolic of Japan, ever solicitous and protective over the welfare of the various peoples of Greater East Asia. With the advent of spring the swallows are venturing forth from their winter habitat in the small watchman's hut at the fish farm of Shigeji Kawai, in Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, to flit joyfully about after a long winter's inactivity, according to Yomiuri-Hochi.

Usually, only birds that have been estranged from the flock or the weak ones, unable to fly to the distant south, remain through the winter, and to see such a large number of swallows, of which about 20 per cent are strong and healthy, spend the cold winter months near Tokyo, is something out of the ordinary. Local inhabitants, greatly rejoicing that the stay of the swallows is an auspicious omen of victory, are busily occupied in protecting the birds and it is a pleasant sight to watch the robust birds caring for the weaker ones.

REICH AIR FORCE FACES VICTORY, STATES GOERING

10th Anniversary Of Luftwaffe Feted---Confidence Expressed

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—Absolute confidence in the final victory of the German forces was expressed by Field-Marshal D. Hermann Goering, Commander-in-Chief of the German air force, in a message issued today in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of the German air force.

The message reads as follows:

"The German air force has been trained for victory and has had its fighting power enhanced through the extremely severe battles fought during winter. Despite serious ordeals during the cold season, the Luftwaffe has not been impaired at all but, on the contrary, has become ever stronger. When time comes, it will launch offensives with new vigor and might and smash the enemy on every front.

"Comrades! Victory must be and will surely be ours."

Soviet Tanks Smashed

By Arrangement With the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, February 28.—The Fourth and Tenth Soviet Tank Legions have been completely annihilated while the Third and Eighteenth Tank Legions suffered tremendous damage in men and armaments in the sector between the Donetz Basin and the Dnieper River, it is reported by a Transocean war correspondent. Another Soviet tank corps in the same area has been nearly smashed, the correspondent further reports.

In this connection, the German military authorities announced on the night of February 27 as follows: "The operations of the Soviet forces have so far made no progress, while the German defensive operations are going on smoothly. Although the Soviets are still continuing fierce attacks, their offensive operations have ended in failures. The war situation on the Southern Front is developing ever more in favor of the Reich forces."

4 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—German submarines operating in the Atlantic and the Western Mediterranean sank three anti-Axis ships totaling 19,000 tons, and also one enemy destroyer, and torpedoed another enemy merchant vessel, it is announced by the German High Command today in a special communique.

Italians Net 59 Planes

Domei

ROME, February 28.—In one week ending February 28, Italian air forces operating in the Mediterranean, Tunisia and Italy fronts, destroyed 59 enemy planes, and also sank four enemy ships in the Mediterranean, according to the Italian military authorities.

Brazil Grabs Nippon Firms

Since Brazil's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, much pressure had been brought to bear on various Japanese enterprises in Brazil, and recent dispatches from Rio de Janeiro report that a Japanese-owned fishing company on the coast of Parana Province has been taken over by the Brazilian Government, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires.

The Brazilian authorities seem to have further decided to take over large farming associations operated by the Japanese, and it is reported that the Japanese are protesting against the Brazilian Government.

Brazil Calls Up Navy Men

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 28.—The Brazilian Navy Department issued today an order to muster naval reserves between the ages of 18 to 40, in eight Northern States, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

U.S. Army Has 250,000 Negroes

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—Negro officers and soldiers in the United States army total at present about 250,000, it is announced by the United States War Department, according to Washington reports.

TWO CHUNGKING DIVISIONS SMASHED IN BURMA-YUNNAN BORDER SECTOR; KWANGSI, HUNAN AIR BASES POUNDED

Punitive Drive Continued

A motorized column of the Imperial Army, somewhere on the Suhwai front in China, prepares to move forward against enemy units in the area. (Passed by War Ministry)

Indian Casualties and Damages Disclosed in Report by British

The casualties and damages caused by the wide-scale disturbances in India from the time of the arrest of many Congress leaders last summer to the end of 1942 was disclosed by the authorities of the Board of Information this morning as follows, according to a British official report:

The number of disturbances in which the armed forces or the police resorted to gunfire	538
Indians killed	940
„ wounded	1,360
„ arrested	60,229

Of those arrested, 26,000 were convicted. At the end of 1942, 14,000 Indians being detained were convicted as guilty and 11,000 were under detention.

The number of

Policemen killed	49
„ wounded	1,663
Soldiers killed	14
„ wounded	70
Police stations destroyed or damaged	494
Railway stations damaged	318 cases
Railway tracks damaged	103
Railway equipments seriously damaged	254 cases
Telephone and telegraph wires damaged	11,280

Thai Envoy Confident Best Efforts Offered

Domei

BANGKOK, February 27.—"I am deeply confident that all Thai people are extending their best cooperation to Japan for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, declared in a press interview here today.

The Thai Ambassador who has been in Thailand since early in January to confer with the home Government authorities will return to his Tokyo post early in March.

Referring to his interview with the Japanese authorities stationed in Thailand, Ambassador Jaiyanama stated that it is a matter for congratulation both for Japan and Thailand that all Japanese military officers and officials, reflecting the unshakable determination of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to bring about the best cooperation between Japan and Thailand, are doing their utmost to effect a still closer collaboration between the two countries.

"When I return to my post in Tokyo, I will do my best to promote the economic and cultural relations between Japan and Thailand," the Thai Ambassador concluded.

U.S. Government Scored For Neglecting Chiang

The question of American aid to Chungking has come to the fore again, as the indifferent attitude of the Washington administration toward Chungking has been made a butt of public criticisms, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. Representative Walter Judd, who used to reside in China as a missionary, made the following speech in the House of Representatives on February 25, the same dispatch says:

"America should stop overestimating its own strength and had better re-evaluate its own power and that of the enemy countries appropriately. The main reason for America's reverses in the Pacific lies in the fact that it attempted to force its own idea on the Oriental races, without understanding their psychology. The United States seems to have begun to understand how Chungking is fighting Japan. Chungking now sorely is in need of guns. America is manufacturing arms, but must find measures to deliver them. At any rate, the greatest blunder America committed is the fact that it had been insulting Japan all the time before the Pearl Harbor debacle on the one hand while supplying war material to that country on other."

Imperial Air Units Cause Wide Damage On Enemy Facilities

Kweilin, Lingling and two other enemy air bases in Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces were suddenly raided by the Japanese Army Air Forces last Saturday, the Mainichi revealed today in its field dispatch.

The Japanese Wild Eagles, according to the dispatch, with the aim of pounding enemy air marauders at their bases, repeatedly raided Kweilin and Liuchow (both in Kwangsi Province) and Lingling and Taohsien (two bases in Hunan Province) last Saturday. Though the enemy planes left their bases helter-skelter just before they were made targets of the Japanese bombing, one bomber found ready to escape at the Liuchow field was completely blasted. All the Japanese raiders, despite the furious enemy ground fire, returned to their base safely.

Troop Barges Smashed

A group of barges fully loaded with enemy soldiers were all sunk on Sunday by the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Yangtze River near Shihtow in Kiangsi Province, according to a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base in Central China.

The powerful formation of Japanese planes attacked the enemy barges repeatedly both in the morning and afternoon and the barges, packed with enemy troops, were practically all sent to the bottom. After the successful bombings, the Japanese raiders returned to their base without a scratch, it was reported.

Strategic Area Seized

Domei

HANKOW, February 28.—With the whole of western Hupeh Province in the Sixth Chungking War Zone now in Japanese hands, military observers here today declared that it has two important effects—firstly the extension of the peace zone and, secondly, the strategic strengthening of the campaign against Chungking.

Due to its commercial and transportation importance as well as its strategic value, Japanese occupation of the area now threatens the enemy Sixth and Ninth War Zones.

Japanese command of the Yangtze River between Ichang, Shasi and Yowchow will force the enemy to retreat further inland thus completely opening up the waterway between Hankow and Ichang. The stationing of large forces will be possible in any section west of Ichang, these observers point out.

Further operations against the Chungking forces can be expected, it was added.

U.S. Plans Anti-Axis Meet

The United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles made the following statement at the Toronto University with regard to the holding of an anti-Axis conference in the near future, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. The gist of his statement follows:

"The United Sattes proposes to summon representatives of anti-Axis countries to confer on mutual aims of the anti-Axis nations. It is highly essential at the moment that differences of opinion detrimental to the execution of war among Pan-American countries be avoided. The small nations may now rest absolutely assured of their safety, for in case of danger, they will be protected by the Pan-American countries. The Pan-American defensive structure is applicable to all anti-Axis countries and this is one of the motives for the summoning of the coming conference."

Registered Mail Service Open

Domei

MANILA, February 26.—Registered mail service will be opened throughout the Philippines and between the archipelago and Japan commencing from March 1, it was announced by the Philippines Postal authorities today. The registration fee will be 12 centavo a letter, the announcement added.

Peruvian Soldiers Break Into Equador

Mainichi

ZURICH, February 28.—Peruvian troops crossed the frontier yesterday and entered the territory of Equador, and thus, the Peru-Equador frontier conflict was again opened, according to informations reaching Zurich. Upon the invasion of the Peruvian forces, the Government of Equador is said to have submitted a very strong protest to Peru. It is recalled that the frontier problem between Peru and Equador was settled in 1941 at the mediation by Argentina and the United States.

21 BILLS REMAIN FOR DIET STUDY

Unprecedented Speed Marks Activities---Recess Due on 10th

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet, with more than a dozen bills expected to be legislated through today's plenary session in the House of Peers, will have passed deliberations on 68 of the total 89 bills presented to the present session by the Government.

Considering that it has been working for only one month, the progress made by the Diet to date shows that it is proceeding with unprecedented speed, which fact is attributed to the legislature's full recognition of wartime needs.

Of the vital bills directly connected with the prosecution of the current war, practically all of them, including the extraordinary military expenses and the tax increase bills have been passed by both Houses. There are only 21 bills left in the hands of the Diet to be yet decided on, of which several are well on the way to being approved.

All in all both the Upper and Lower Houses are expected to dispense with all the bills by around 5th of this month. Then each House will start on the business to be managed by its committees for settled accounts and petitions, which will be finished in a few days. Thus, it is predicted that the two Houses will enter a virtual state of recess around the 10th of this month.

The House of Peers today opened its plenary session at about 10 a.m. The session is expected to transfer the Tokyo municipal system bill to its related committee. Next it will hear the reports of several committees on bills entrusted to their scrutiny. The bills are expected to be passed in their original forms. The House will also hold the session of the committee related to the revision in administrative systems for cities, towns and villages.

The House of Representatives will have no plenary session today. Some committee sessions began working in the morning to study bills related to settled accounts, petitions, the North China Development Company and the Wartime Special Criminal Law.

Roosevelt Still Confined

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 28.—The following announcement was made on President Roosevelt's condition from the White House on February 27, according to dispatches from Washington.

"Although fever has gone down and the President's condition has improved, he is still confined to the White House. Until March 1, all functions will be cancelled. The President was scheduled to attend the grand meeting of the American Red Cross in the afternoon of February 28, but he merely sent a message which was read by Chairman Norman Davis."

Uruguay Picks Vice-President

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 27.—Foreign Minister A. Guani of Uruguay will be made Vice-President on March 1, and the present Home Minister will become the Foreign Minister, it is reported from Montevideo.

Furious Drive Fatal To Enemy---Bomber Downed Over Lashio

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

FROM THE YUNNAN FRONT, February 28.—Two Chungking reserve divisions were dealt an annihilative blow at Mamjenkuan located northeast of Tengyueh on the Yunnan-Burmese border from the evening of February 18 to the morning of the following day by the Imperial Forces that started vigorous activities on February 15 to crush the enemy forces in the mountainous areas in the northern Burmese-Yunnan frontier.

War results in this battle so far ascertained follow:

Enemy dead abandoned	416
War prisoners	23
Trophies:	
Trench mortars	2
Machine-guns	5

Many rifles and revolvers, 50,000 rounds of ammunition, telephones, ground mines and 100,000 kilograms of rice.

Also, the Imperial Units on February 24 shot down one Consolidated B-24 bomber among out of an enemy aircraft squadron consisting of two bombers and seven fighter planes that attacked Japanese troops concentrated in Lashio.

Enemy Bomber Shot Down

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON YUNNAN FRONT, February 28.—Japanese ground forces shot down a Consolidated B-24 heavy bomber over Lashio on February 24, it was re- here today.

The enemy heavy bomber, escorted by seven Curtis P-40 fighters, attempted to intercept Japanese Forces advancing northward toward the Nu River area in Yunnan Province, when it was shot down.

INHUMAN BRITISH RAID INFURIATES BURMESE

Youths Join Defenses Since Pagoda Bombing

Domei

RANGOON, February 28.—Infuriated over the recent inhuman act of the British air force's bombing of the famous Shwe Dagon pagoda, a steady stream of Burmese youths are joining the Burma Defense Army which is calling for volunteers.

Among the volunteers today at the Defense Army headquarters was a young monk accompanied by several other monks. This zealous youth who expressed his earnest desire to join the Defense Army and fight the enemy who dared to bomb the sacred Dagon pagoda was quickly enlisted by the Defense Army office.

Meanwhile, an editorial today in a Burmese language newspaper emphatically declared that as Burma, respecting the Christian religion is taking great care not to injure the various churches built here by the British and Americans, these two Anglo-American countries, should revere our Buddhist religion and respect our temples. Should they continue their inhuman acts, not only Burma but every Buddhist follower throughout the world will be forced to ignore the Christian faith of Britain and the United States.

U.S. Gets New Base

The port of Corinto on the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua has been chosen as the first scene of preparations and constructions by the United States in its plans for the establishment of several military bases in Nicaragua as a part of its frantic program to obtain military bases in Central and South America, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday in relaying a wire from Managua.

It is said that patrol flotillas of the United States navy are already using the port of Corinto as their base in their vigilance operations of the waters in the vicinity of the Panama Canal, it is reported by other sources, the dispatch added.

SPEED VESSELS BLAST CONVOY

German Units Gain Big Enemy Sea Toll In Dover Straits

Domei

BERLIN, February 28.—A unit of German high-speed boats, in its latest operation in the Dover Strait, sank three enemy cargo-boats aggregating 6,500 tons, two scout vessels, one supply ship and three high-speed boats of the enemy, the German High Command announced in its communique today.

The announcement, further explaining the war achievements revealed as follows:

"Our high-speed boats, discovering an enemy convoy unit leaving from a certain port on the eastern British coast on Friday, February 26, launched a hot attack on the unit. The convoy consisted of 10 middle-sized merchant ships protected by a few destroyers and scout-vessels.

"The attack was started by two branches of our high-speed boats at the same time. One branch shot torpedoes simultaneously at two enemy vessels, with the result that one enemy tanker of the 2,000-ton-class was blasted with great detonation, closely followed by other enemy ship, a cargo-boat of 2,500 tons which heavily listed.

"The other branch of our attackers meantime sank an enemy's 900-ton scout-vessel, capturing one enemy officer and 11 sailors who were on board the doomed vessel whose flag was also seized by our attackers. Soon after, two more enemy ships, one a 2,000-ton merchant ship and the other a scout-vessel, were sunk by two of our high-speed boats.

"All the German boats, after their successful operation, returned safely to their base. The attack by a British unit of high-speed boats against a German group of vessels near the Netherlands coast the next day was repulsed after three German ships fell victim to the attack."

3 New Tax Rates Effective Today

(Continued from Page 1)

raised by the new 12 taxation laws, or ¥1,070,000,000.

Tax Rates Explained

The new tax rates on commodities, entertainment and meals and amusement admission, the increase ranging from 10 to 100 per cent, have been put into effect from today and it behooves the whole nation to willingly shoulder the tax increase to contribute to the sending of arms, ammunitions and airplanes to the front in a firm determination to prosecute the war "until the enemy is crushed." Some of the commodities affected by the new tax rates, directly related to the livelihood of the people are discussed herewith.

Taxes on clothing, furniture, and on all essential commodities have been increased and the tax exemption point has been brought down considerably, with drastically noticeable increase on luxuries. Precious metals, diamonds, tortoise shell articles and others have seen an increase of from 50 to 80 per cent and everything in this category will be taxable from 50 sen up.

Men's suits and national uniforms have been increased by 10 per cent making the new rate 30 per cent, with the taxation point lowered from ¥70 to ¥60. Women's foreign clothes, in view of the tendency toward extravagance will be subject to tax from ¥30. Coats, Japanese styled coats, and mantles are also taxable at 30 per cent with the exemption point lowered to ¥50. Materials sold in tan form are now taxable at ¥15 compared to the former ¥18 at the rate of 30 per cent. However, in accordance with the specifications of the Finance Ministry, meisen goods will be taxed from ¥17 upwards.

Neckties up to ¥2 which hitherto were exempted from taxes will be taxable from ¥1, while the taxable point on haneri has been lowered to ¥1.50 from ¥3 and scarfs to ¥5 from ¥10. At the same, the tax rate has been increased by 10 per cent to 30 per cent. Gloves are subject to tax from ¥1, women's stockings ¥2, tabi and such ¥1.50 but hats will remain at the former taxable point of ¥3. High grade Japanese cloths, as crepes, omeshi and so forth, have made a wide jump from the former tax rate of 20 per cent to 60 per cent, and the tax free point is ¥60. Foreign clothes, priced above ¥100 will be subject to 60 per cent tax.

Quality Furniture Effected

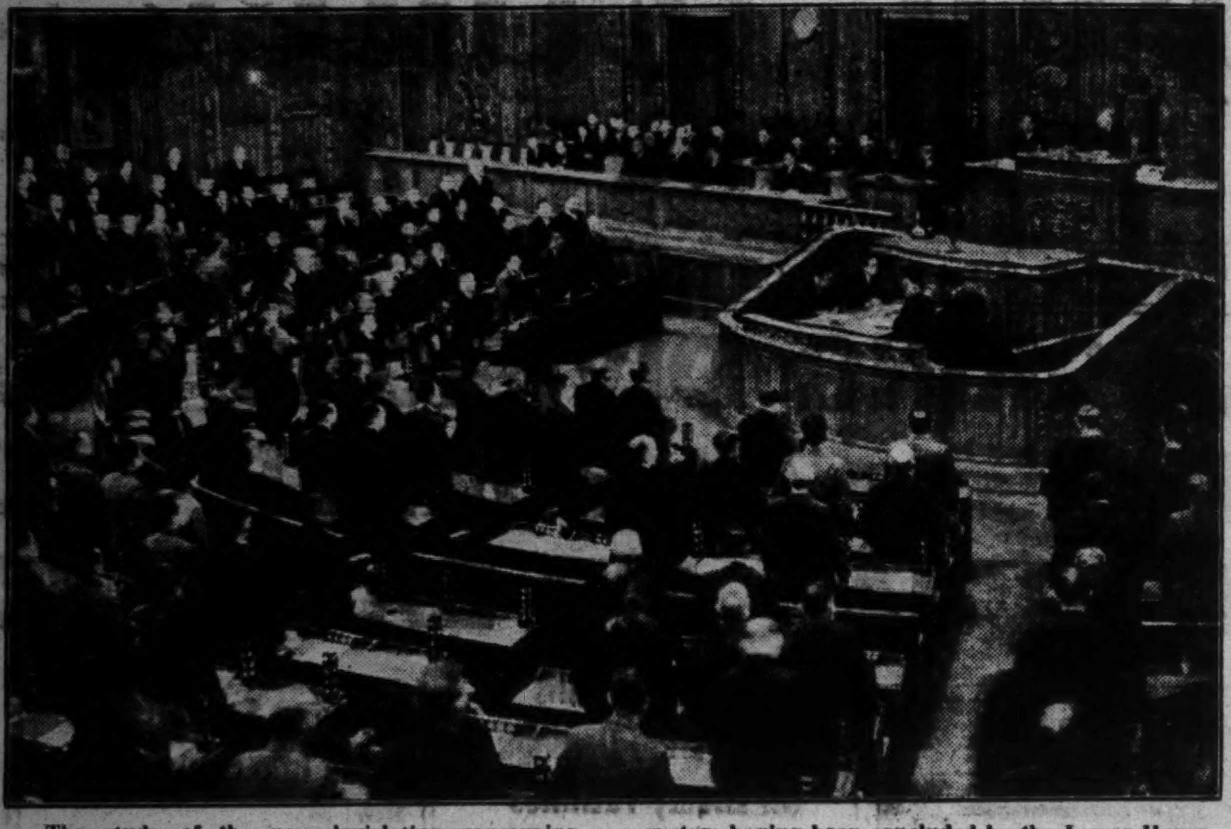
Tansu retains its former tax free point of ¥30, but on high grade tansu, desks, tables, dressing stands, hibachi and so forth, costing over ¥80, the tax rate has been increased from 20 per cent to 60 per cent.

Beginning with children's toys at the exemption point of 50 sen, confectioneries, fruits, pet animals and all commodities have seen a general lowering of the tax free points and the increasing of tax rates.

Entertainment tax on geisha parties have made a tremendous jump from 100 to 200 per cent, while all other forms of entertainments have increased from the former 10 per cent to 50 per cent. Special taxes at cafes and bars have been doubled from 30 per cent to 60 per cent. As no tax exemption exists for the above, this will mean that a cup of coffee will now cost 16 sen. The tax free point of ¥1.50 will remain unchanged for meals but the rate under ¥2 will become 30 per cent, under ¥5 40 per cent and 50 per cent above ¥5. Hotel and inn accommodations will be subject to tax from ¥3 upwards, 20 per cent up to ¥5, 30 per cent up to ¥10, and 50 per cent above ¥10.

Taxes on movies and theaters catering to the general public have been left at the former rate of 20 per cent on admission below 50 sen. Admission fees up to ¥1 will be subject to 30 per cent tax, up to ¥3 to 60 per cent, up to ¥5 90 per cent and 120 per cent on anything above ¥5.

'New Tokyo' Bill Gets Approval



The study of the new legislation concerning the establishment of the Tokyo Metropolitan District and the revision of the city, town and village system having been concluded by the Lower House, the measure was passed by an unanimous standing vote in the House of Representatives on February 27.

Japanese Unit Carries Out Duty Amid "Living Hell" in Solomons

In the grimness of the tempestuous environments of the Solomons where the Japanese Forces have proved themselves time and again to be superior to superhuman obstacles comes a story of courage and sacrifice from Yomiuri's correspondent, Masanao Tsukahara, concerning a unit led by Lieutenant Nakayama which was entrusted with the duty of contacting the avant-courier.

"The jungles of the Solomons are crowded with a host of crawling things, the most loathsome and dangerous of which are the giant centipedes. They crawl through the dense, jungle undergrowth, marking sinister, abominable trails across the jungle floor. They lurk behind every rock and every twig, beneath every shrub and every vine, on every brush and tree. They make known their venomous presence in every inanimate thing of the jungle, hidden, yet ever present. These are the creatures who with their deadly sting have, from time immemorial, forced man to traverse the loneliness of jungle wildernesses, hot with blinding fever, delirious and sick.

"In such environments, the Japanese Forces are carrying on their war against the enemy. Following their landing on the island, the Japanese Forces were blindly attacked by enemy planes. Circumstances necessitated immediate contact with a certain unit which had advanced beforehand toward the enemy flank. No time could be lost.

The situation was reaching a vitally important and delicate stage, for the fate of the landing forces lay in contacting the avant-courier, and the grave mission was entrusted in the keeping of the capable young Lieutenant Nakayama. With a few of his subordinates, he made hasty preparations for departure. Their heavy boots they discarded for the lighter, thick-soled "tabis," and taking enough food to last them for the few subsequent days, they disappeared into the dark shadows of the jungle depths. Only the corps commander watched their silent departure, and long after their hardy figures had entered into the jungle gloom, his eyes remained transfixed after them.

"For two days, guided by the unerring accuracy of a compass, they pushed their way through the jungle. Ugly, raw sores were beginning to appear on the unprotected portions of their body, for the heavy briars and thorns tore viciously at their flesh. The sores were ulcerated and feserous. A burning fever was beginning to undermine their strength, the ravages of the deadly centipede. Their eyes were heavy with sleeplessness, for, attacked by myriads of malaria-carrying mosquitoes, they were unable to find rest in much needed sleep. The hollows in their faces bespoke of the ordeal of cooking by candle-light a handful of rice to sustain them in their long march.

"On the afternoon of the fourth day, they reached the enemy's first line. Working their way cautiously up a small slope, they found themselves gazing down upon the enemy camp.

"Down! No talking!"

"The Lieutenant adjusted his field glasses. Below him half hidden by tall grass, he discerned the tall, angular figures of American soldiers in their khaki uniforms. Jotting rapidly down information, he motioned his men to follow.

"Crawl down to the jungle on the left!

"Success marked their first reconnoiter. From now, they were forced to plunge into enemy territory, where ever lay the imminent danger of encountering face to face, the enemy force. There lay, also, the threat of carefully hidden microphones to betray their silent march. Every movement necessitated caution, for once discovered, there lay no escape from death, and with their mission yet unaccomplished, death was for them an impossibility.

"They entered the jungle. Dusk was painting the sky in vivid pink, deepening the shadows of the wilderness. The men moved silently, yet swiftly through the twilight gloom.

"Night had fallen, cloaking the world in nocturnal darkness. Strange cries of tropical birds split the stillness with uncanny eeriness. Overhead, three Curtis fighters were circling incessantly, droning their continual threat.

"The men crept silently through the inky blackness. Occasionally someone stumbled against the root of trees. An ominous silence followed, as each in alarm, listened for that which would warn them of their betrayal. Cold perspiration oozed from their foreheads, like the clammy caress of Death.

"Two hours of steady marching still found them in the jungle gloom. Pausing for a nap of some three hours, they awoke again to grope their way through the intangible darkness.

Penetrate Jungle

"Dawn was just yawning across the horizon when they at last penetrated the dense, jungle growth. Before them lay a hill of some 100 meters in height. Its bare, naked surface, affording no means of shelter, mocked like some tantalizing challenge.

"Accepting its challenge, the Lieutenant and his men began crawling up its barren slope, hugging its dingy-colored soil. A sudden roar of engines broke the stillness. Like the shock of an electric needle, the thought flashed through their minds.

" 'Discovered!'

"They waited grimly for the inevitable. The silence lengthened into minutes, but no plane appeared, and gradually they realized that this was but the trial run of engines on the airfield to the right. Relief suffused them, and they again began their tedious, upward crawl.

"The view which met them was clear as a summer's sky. Three hundred meters from the hill, anti-aircraft guns reposed, sleepy and useless. Drawing a notebook from his pockets, the Lieutenant began a systematic recording. He wrote long and deliberately, a faint smile playing fleetingly about his youthful lips. Completing his task, he motioned his men to the protective shelter of the jungle. As its dark shadows enclosed them, an enemy plane soared high overhead, easy and unalarmed

Phone Lines Cut

"By the sixth day, the food supply was completely exhausted. Their tobacco had gone by the fourth. Eating the young shoots of betel-nut trees, they worked their way through the jungle. Towards the evening of the sixth day, the Lieutenant discovered wires of a telephone line across the jungle tangle. Severing the connection, he chuckled as he pictured the consternation which would ensue in the enemy camp with the discovery of a line out of order.

"Danger was becoming imminent, for the enemy forces had, by this time, discovered the presence of a scouting party in their vicinity, and were firing blindly into the jungle. Some of the shots were falling alarmingly close.

"The water was completely exhausted. The torturing heat of day parched the throats of the men as they marched. For the last day or two, small puddles and streams from which they had quenched their thirst were no longer visible, and the agony was becoming unbearable.

"On the afternoon of the eighth day, they saw vague forms of men in the distance, and thinking them to be Japanese, hailed them enthusiastically.

" 'Oi!'

" 'Oi!' The answer came, followed by an excited babble of English.

"Realizing their mistake, the men hid themselves hastily in vantage positions.

"Sharp, staccato reports of a machine-gun filled the air. The men retaliated with a volley of rifle fire and hand grenades. Encouraged by superiority in number, the enemy pushed closer, hurling countless hand grenades.

"Amid the turmoil of bursting bombs and erupting earth, someone fell. It was the Lieutenant. His uniform had been ripped open, and from his right shoulder and thigh, blood was oozing insistently. Someone ran to him, but was sharply reprimanded.

" 'Don't bother about me! Shoot!'

"Suddenly, a sound of someone crying aloud, weeping with all the abandon of an alarmed child, mingled discordantly with the shots. Surprise and bewilderment confused the men, and they momentarily forgot to fire, for someone among the enemy, frightened at the sight of blood from his own wound, had burst into uncontrollable tears.

"The cry was too much for the enemy. In unison they turned and fled. The sobbing became gradually fainter. The men gazed in bewilderment at the fleeing figures. Dumbfounded at a situation they had heretofore never encountered, they failed to appreciate the comedy of the situation.

"They commenced on their march. Supported on the arms of his men, the Lieutenant quietly directed them in their advance, and shortly after their encounter with the enemy, reached their destination. They had reached the avant-courier. Their mission was completed."

Japan-Indo-China Resuming Talks

Domei

SAIGON, February 26.—Trade negotiations between Japan and French Indo-China subsequent to the conclusion recently of the agreement on the supply of rice and corn to Japan will be resumed from the early part of next month when Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, returns to Hanoi from his present trip to Tongking, it was learned today. It is generally believed here that with the resumption of negotiations, arrangements satisfactory to both sides will be reached in the near future. In the meantime, the rice crop in French Indo-China this year is estimated to see an increase of about 10 per cent over the average crop.

Chilean General to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 27.—General Oscar E. Otarola, Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean army, will shortly visit Washington, it is reported from Santiago. The object of his visit is reported to be for inspecting arms to be purchased by the Chilean Government from the United States Government.

NANKING HOLDS INDIA MEETING

Leaders to Address Giant Rally---Gandhi To Be Encouraged

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 28.—The general condition of Mahatma Gandhi has improved and the sage, having taken ample rest, is doing well, the Bombay Provincial Government announced today.

Domei

NANKING, February 28.—A mass meeting to support the Indian independence movement will be held at the National Assembly Hall here from 3 p.m. tomorrow.

On the occasion, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China will issue a statement, while spirited speeches are slated to be delivered by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Ministry, Masaomi Yoshitomi, Spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, and others.

A declaration of sympathy will be passed and a message of encouragement will be sent to Mahatma Gandhi and the people of India.

Resolution Passed

Domei

LISBON, February 28.—The Indian National Congress in London held a committee meeting this evening and after a conference on the current situation in India, adopted the following resolution, according to a London dispatch:

"The life of Mahatma Gandhi has been devoted to the challenge against the rule of material power based on his spiritual strength. The Mahatma, at the head of 400,000,000 people of India, is leading India to victory and independence through a non-violence struggle."

In this connection, an English woman novelist who attended the meeting declared that Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence will in the end win victory.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

hand that our enemy would obstinately repeat the Burma recovery movements more intensively than ever.

When surveying the present situation of the War of Greater East Asia, it will be observed that our defense of the outer wall of the Co-Prosperity Sphere since our strategical withdrawal from Guadalcanal Island has been completely adjusted and strengthened. Further paving the way for assuming positive offensives against our enemy, our side is making a steady advance for the full prosecution of reconstruction in spite of enemy opposition. Especially in connection with the reconstruction of Burma, there is a remarkable thing. With Dr. Ba Maw as the leader in the center, all the Burmese are cooperating with the Japanese military authorities on the spot.

This already elicited Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration in the Imperial Diet that the desire of the Burmese to secure the independence of Burma could be realized within this year. Burma under our efficient military administration and India in trouble under British control present a strong contrast. The steady advance of our reconstruction work is causing serious uneasiness to the enemy side. Anxious not to give any further time to Japan to make any more development in construction activities, our enemy will certainly make an attempt to launch counter-offensives not only in the Burma area but also in other directions, too.

Therefore, expressing our gratitude to the Imperial Forces for smashing enemy counter-offensives by maintaining our positions at the outer wall of our first front lines, we should also clearly keep in mind that the construction not only in Burma but also in all other directions is being done under the very nose of our enemy, so it is most important for us to make further endeavors for the accomplishment of our task.

Girl Tots Have Nice Time At Hibiya Dolls' Festival

A dolls' festival was held for young Japanese girls at the Hibiya Public Hall Sunday at 1 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality, attended by over 3,000 young girls as well as their mothers and older sisters.

The festival was opened with an address by Director Inoue of the Park Section of the Citizens' Health Bureau. This was followed by solos of juvenile songs by girl pupils of Hibiya National School, a suite of dances entitled "National School," and various other Japanese dances.

The spacious hall was literally packed and all the participants had a very merry time.

Aid Given Nippon Troops in Yunnan By Chinese Couple Who Love Japan

Domei

FROM THE YUNNAN FRONT, February 28.—Hearty cooperation is being offered the Imperial Forces operating in this area by a Chinese physician, by the name of Mr. Chang and his wife, both of whom once studied medicine in Nagasaki, Kyushu.

Mr. Chang, 49, a native of Tengyueh, went to Japan in 1911 to study medicine. He matriculated at the Nagasaki Medical University, then a college, and while studying there, fell in love with and married a Chinese girl, who was born in Japan and was then a student of a maternity school in Nagasaki.

After finishing their studies there, Mr. and Mrs. Chang went to Shanghai in 1923 and returned to Yunnan in 1926 to open a hospital there.

Almost Imprisoned

With the outbreak of the China Affair, however, they were subjected to persecution by the Lungyun faction in Yunnan because they had once studied in Japan. The year before last when the Chungking Consul-General in Annam visited Yunnan, Mr. Chang was almost thrown into prison but barely escaped the danger due to the intervention of Mr. Li, the then mayor of Yunnan.

When the Imperial Forces entered Tengyueh in May last year, the physician and his wife returned there from their place of refuge and offered their services to the Japanese troops. They are now acting as interpreters and Mrs. Chang is especially loved and respected by the soldiers.

In her interview with your reporter in Tengyueh today, Mrs. Chang stated as follows:

"Before the start of the China Affair, Tengyueh was a paradise. As caravans from Myitkyina and Bhamo used to gather here, various goods such as Japan-made pottery, toys and general merchandise were available. This city used to be something like a 'small Shanghai,' because it had long been a center of trade where people of various races thronged.

"The peaceful days ended with the start of the China Affair, however. Since Lungyun assumed power, we have been subjected to persecution and pressure. Lungyun's soldiers, who were poorly paid, used to resort to plunder and violence. Bribing became rampant among local officials and commodity prices rose tremendously.

Nippon Heroes Arrive

"The advance of the Japanese Forces in May last year was a bolt from the blue. When the Chinese troops were retreating, we sought shelter in the suburbs of the city being afraid that the barbarians inhabiting the mountain areas might attack us. How greatly relieved we were when we learned that the armed forces that had entered Tengyueh were Japanese! As the true intention of Japan became known, the people returned to their homes and peace and order were subsequently restored.

"About my family? My father is dead for many years. My mother, if she is still alive in Nagasaki, must be 59 years old now. One of my brothers is a physician in Suchow.

"I'm anxious to visit Japan again, if circumstances allow, we intend to send all of our seven sons and daughters to study in Japan.

GENERAL WANG THANKS JAPANESE FOR KINDNESS

Also Exhorts Former Followers to Give Up

Wang Ching-tsai, former Chungking general, who was captured by the Japanese Forces at the front of the Hupeh sector, issued a statement last Friday, in which he expressed deep appreciation for the kind treatment accorded him and his soldiers by the Japanese military authorities, a Mainichi field dispatch reported on Sunday.

General Wang's statement ran as follows:

"I admit that my unit was completely defeated by the Japanese Forces. Although I am now a war prisoner, I deeply appreciate the kind treatment accorded me by the Japanese.

"The Japanese soldiers show warm consideration to the innocent Chinese populace, and even in the case of Chungking troops the Japanese see to it that their living is secured if they manifest by their acts that they have been enlightened as to the folly of blindly following Chungking dictates and pledge that they will hereafter cooperate in Japan's righteous cause. It was under this consideration that I surrended to the Japanese Forces.

"Now I hereby declare that the following should be adopted by my vanquished followers:

"1. The unit formerly under my command should disband at once.

"2. The weapons, ammunition and other equipment still possessed by them should be surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

"3. The disbanded troops should directly return to their native places, and resume their regular occupations.

"4. All Chungking-related Chinese, whether soldiers or civilians, are advised to cut relations wtih the regime at once and cooperate with the new National Government of China."

Indo-China to Develop Output of Marine Goods

Domei

SAIGON, February 26.—A Marine Products Superintendence Section will be newly instituted within the Economic Bureau with branches in northern, central and southern sections of the country as well as in Cambodia, it was announced by the Government-General today.

Its chief object is to carry on investigations and research works on the country's marine products and also to guide, encourage and supervise the association formed by manufacturers of processed aquatic products.

The measure thus taken is to foster the country's marine industry, particularly coastal fisheries, which have been inactive during the recent months.

The officials also hope to develop markets for marine products from lakes in Cambodia as their export to countries abroad has ceased since the outbreak of the war.

Protestants Unite in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, February 28.—Some 300 Protestant representatives of various churches met yesterday at the Hongkong United Church to form a union of all Protestant denominations for cooperation in the establishment of New East Asia.

JAVANESE CELEBRATE LANDING OF JAPANESE

Colorful Events Slated To Last Until March 9

'New-born Java festivals,' commemorating the first anniversary of the landing of the Imperial Forces, will be staged in various places in Java during the period from March 1 to 9. In Bandoeng many colorful commemoration functions, symbolic of the rejoicing of the people and the forging ahead of the construction work, will be ushered in with posters displayed all over the city in Japanese and Malai reading: "Gratitude to the Imperial Forces," "Down with America and Britain," "Renovations in Our Daily Lives" and others of a similar import.

At the newly constructed Azuma Athletic Field in Bandoeng grand meetings of elementary and middle school students, football matches of Preanger Province teams and such will be held from March 1 to 9, and movies and musical programs are scheduled in the evenings under the auspices of the Propaganda Department.

The week for spreading sanitation and health knowledge will commence from March 2, with free medical examinations given the inhabitants. On the 5th Indonesian women leaders will confer at the Greater East Asia Hall there for the purpose of effecting renovations in their daily lives for the attainment of final victory. Also on this day 150,000 Mohammedans will pray for victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Between March 6 and 9, various representatives from Government departments, firms and representatives from among the native inhabitants will pay their respects at the graves of the Japanese dead.

The unveiling of the memorial tablet commemorating the entrance of the Imperial Forces into Bandoeng, erected in front of the Preanger government building, will take place on the 7th. Then on the 8th, 8,000 stalwart young men within Preanger Province will hold inaugural ceremonies for formation of the United Young Men's Training Body. On the concluding day the native inhabitants will visit the army hospital to comfort the wounded and sick soldiers.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64248.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 137 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 3240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Nanking Grants Charter To Youths Association

Domei

NANKING, February 25.—The National Government of China through its Executive Yuan today granted a charter to the recently organized National Juveniles and Youths Association of China.

By virtue of this charter which along with its by-laws and regulations took effect simultaneously with its announcement today, the National Juveniles and Youths Association of China has become an active propelling organ of the National Movement, whereas its forerunners, the National Youths Association of China and the Boy Scouts of China had functioned as vanguards or collaborating forces of the Working Council of the National Movement.

Provided thus with a legal status, the National Juveniles and Youths Association of China is expected hereafter to take on a brisk activity.

Italian Cabinet to Meet

Domei

ROME, February 28.—The Italian Government has decided to hold an urgent Cabinet session at 9 a.m., March 9, under the chairmanship of Premier Benito Mussolini, to discuss important national policies.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-46

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
28 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO
brand
MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

No. 15,777 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MANCHOUKUO'S BIRTH TO BE OBSERVED TODAY

Deep Respects Extended To Empire by Minister Aoki

PAST EFFORTS LAUDED

Japan's Position Infinitely Strengthened Through Hsinking's Cooperation

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs issued a statement in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo. After expressing high respects for the new State's phenomenal growth during the past 10 years, Minister Aoki deeply thanked Manchoukuo for her unstinted and continuous assistance to Japan in the execution of the war since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Minister Aoki's statement, which is indicative of his fervent desire to see Manchoukuo demonstrate her full power, ran in substance as follows:

"It is of much significance that we greet the 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo today at a time when the prestige of the Japanese Empire has spread far in the wake of the sweeping victories of the Imperial Forces and when the work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is proceeding rapidly.

"Looking back to the founding of the Manchoukuo State, we see that the event was positively the first step toward the realization of the New Order in East Asia. It also constituted the first protest of the Asiatic people against the Anglo-American design of world domination. This was soon followed by the second and third protests in the forms of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

E. Asia Sees New Era

"The result was that the Anglo-American strongholds in East Asia crumbled one after another, thus ushering in a new era for East Asia where no signs of Anglo-American exploitation exist. Manchoukuo, under the new circumstances, remains inseparably related with Japan in every phase of national life. It is really a matter for great congratulation that Manchoukuo now greets the 11th anniversary of her founding.

"Our hearty thanks goes to Manchoukuo for her continued cooperation toward Japan in the prosecution of the war. Also, the defenses of Manchoukuo's northern border may be said to have placed Japan in an undefeatable position.

"The Anglo-American nations, whose bases of influence in East Asia have been uprooted by Japan, are seeking every chance of restoring them. Therefore, we are strongly required to stake all our manpower and materials for the successful conduct of the war. At this juncture we hope that Manchoukuo, now in the second period of consolidating her power, will continue to be favored with an even more speedier growth than heretofore."

Events in Tokyo

The 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo will be celebrated here today with appropriate events.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will extend his congratulations to Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, in an exchange broadcast this evening.

At Hibiya Park a special rally will be held at the public hall to celebrate the occasion. Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan will address the gathering in the hall, followed by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

The JOAK Broadcasting Corporation in this connection will form a special program for the celebration and will send out over the air speeches and musical entertainment from early in the morning. Ryutaro Nagai, Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, spoke over the radio on Sunday night on the subject, "An appeal to all East Asia."

Manchoukuo Emperor To Officiate Today In Anniversary Rites

Domei

HSINKING, February 27.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo will personally officiate in the rites marking Manchoukuo's Empire Day to be held on March 1, it was revealed here today. At 10 o'clock in the morning, His Imperial Majesty will attend the Grand National Shrine of Manchoukuo, accompanied by distinguished Manchoukuo and Japanese military and government officials, to pray for the nation's prosperity. Government offices, schools and public bodies throughout the Empire will also conduct appropriate ceremonies to celebrate the auspicious day, it was understood.

EMPIRE'S FOUNDING RECALLED BY CHANG

Future Stressed by Premier on 11th Anniversary of Establishment of Manchoukuo

Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo issued the following statement on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Domei reported from Hsinking on February 28:

"We welcome the 11th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo while we are in the War of Greater East Asia. We remember well the tremendous enthusiasm over our ideals which all of us felt at the time our State was founded.

"At the time our State came into existence, America and Britain were riding rough-shod over us, and under the name of the League of Nations they did all they could to hamper us in our project to establish a new State. Our parent country Japan, stood in the way of these countries, and in this way our State was inaugurated.

"The world has undergone a complete change in the interval which has elapsed since the founding of our State. All American and British influence has been driven out of East Asia, making it possible for the nations and races of entire East Asia to get together and live in co-prosperity.

"The founding of our State 11 years ago was tantamount to a declaration of war on America and Britain. It was to herald the arrival of a prosperous East Asia, free from all American and British influence. The mission of our State increases in gravity with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. It is time for us, the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo, to unite and with the same enthusiasm which inspired us at the time our State was founded to do our functions in the second period of construction which has just started."

MEETING HELD IN SHONAN

Sumatra, Malai Officers Gather to Discuss Judicial System

Domei

SHONAN, February 26.—For the purpose of effecting reforms in the judicial system and Courts of Justice in Sumatra and Malai so as to have them conform to the requirements of the Military Administration, a conference of judicial officers in Sumatra and Malai was held here today.

Great significance is being attached to the conference which will be held again tomorrow, for it is expected to contribute much toward the improvement of the judicial system throughout Malai and Sumatra to the benefit of all concerned.

Copra Price Raised

Domei

MANILA, February 27.—The Copra Purchasing Association here, raised its purchasing price of copra from 5 to 7 pesos per 100 kilograms effective February 20, with the understanding of the Japanese Military Administration, it was learned today. The action was taken for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the native farmers engaged in its production, it was revealed.

Unity of People Strong, Ambassador Wang Declares

STATE'S PRESTIGE HIGH

All Nations of Greater East Asia Inspired by Hsinking's Achievements

The Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Wang Yun-ching, in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding in Manchoukuo of a monarchical regime today, and also her 11th year as an independent State, issued a statement which was indicative of the superb national unity possessed by the people of Manchoukuo to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

Ambassador Wang at the same time paid high tribute to Japan for her assistance toward Manchoukuo's efforts to expand along all lines of national activity. His statement follows:

"Manchoukuo, after duly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State last year, today greets the 10th year of her establishment of monarchical regime. The event is highly significant as it takes place in this second year of the War of Greater East Asia, during the course of which the lofty Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan have spread far and wide in the vast areas of East Asia.

Enters Second Stage

"Our State, which achieved a marvelous growth in national power during the 10 years since her foundation, is now set on the second stage of construction. Thus Manchoukuo has become the first supporter in the work of developing East Asia. This rapid growth of our State now seen by the whole world is due to the ever unchanging support and assistance of our parent country, Japan. In this sense, Manchoukuo is the first realization on the Asiatic mainland of Japan's national principle of 'Hakko Iu' which aims at having every nation in the world given its proper place.

"The foundation of Manchoukuo has its source in the Way of God. His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, after the second visit to Japan, graciously caused the establishment of the State Foundation Shrine and had the Spirit of Amaterasu-Omikami, the Founder Goddess of Japan enshrined therein. This is to uphold the conception that the founding of this State was ordered by the same Divine Will which founded Japan. The inseparable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, based on this Divine Will, is being consolidated year after year. Also the harmony among all the races making up her population, has steadily developed for the past 10 years under the guidance of the national foundation principle.

"Manchoukuo has been raised in her international position, and now enjoys formal recognition by 15 countries including Japan. The fact that Manchoukuo is now, in the second period of her construction work and is aiding in the historic undertaking of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be closely noted by America, Britain and a few other unenlightened countries. Then they will be awakened to their folly of having brought every possible hindrance in the way of our nation's founding.

"All other nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere meantime are appreciating Manchoukuo's services offered for the defense of the northern borders of the Co-Prosperity Sphere by way of fulfilling her mission as a pioneer worker in the construction of the Sphere. These countries, following the good example of Manchoukuo, which is in perfect accord with Japan, are now willing to participate in the construction of the Sphere and incidentally, that of a new order in the world, thereby contributing to the permanent international peace.

Shares Life and Death

"The War of Greater East Asia is a historic move to liberate all Asiatic races. It is also a sacred war intended for building a new world. Considering the fact that the current war grew out of the Manchurian Incident which later developed into the China Affair to be yet expanded into the War of Greater East

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE ADVANCE TOWARDS LU KIANG IN YUNNAN PROVINCE

Picked Units Now Pushing Swiftly Toward Northern Burma-Indian Border

TO CRUSH PESTERERS

Excellent Results Being Obtained by Imperial Forces In Latest Drive

Domei

RANGOON, February 27.—In order to crush British and Chungking troops in the Northern Burma-Indian border and along the riparian regions of the Lu Kiang River (the upper reaches of Salween River) in Yunnan Province, picked units of the Japanese Forces stationed in Burma are now continuing their swift advance toward the northern Burma-Indian border regions and the Lu Kiang River coastal region, according to field dispatches received here.

Learning that the British forces and Chungking troops commenced their activities in Southeastern Yunnan and Northern Burma-Indian border regions, the Japanese Forces recently carried out a series of fierce air raids upon enemy air base near Tinsukia on the Burma-Indian border.

Following the air raids, the Japanese troops started military action against the British and Chungking troops in the Lu Kiang area and in the regions along the upper reaches of the Chindwin River in Northern Burma-Indian border. Since then the Japanese Forces have been steadily achieving remarkable results and are fast advancing toward the Northern Burma-Indian border regions, it was reported.

JAVA OFFICIALS TO MEET ON COMMEMORATION DAY

To Pledge Cooperation on Anniversary of Island's Occupation by Japanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 27.—A conference of 130 mayors and provincial heads of Java is scheduled to be convened on March 1, the first day of the festival of New Java to be feted in commemoration of the occupation of the island by the Imperial Forces.

The mayors and provincial heads will assemble at the Army Administration Headquarters on that day and after listening to the Japanese authorities' instructions regarding future measures for rehabilitation of the region, and also reports on the present state of reconstruction, they will pledge their cooperation with the military authorities.

THAILAND ALSO BUILDING WOODEN SHIPS FOR SOUTH

To Concentrate on Motor Boats And Sailing Craft to Meet Demand

Domei

BANGKOK, February 27.—A ceremony marking the start of construction of wooden vessels was held at the Bangkok dockyard here in the presence of Japanese and Thai Government and civil leaders today.

Thailand, as one of the industrial centers of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will concentrate on the construction of motor boats and sailing ships to meet the wartime demand for bottoms in the Southern Regions.

F.I.C. SAMPLE FAIR CLOSES

Japanese Exhibitions Draw More Than 2 Million People

Domei

SAIGON, February 26.—More than 2,000,000 people visited the Japanese Pavilion in the Cholon Sample Fair which closed on February 21 after two-months' exhibition.

The Sample Fair greatly impressed the French and Annamese people. They marvelled at Japan's industrial development despite its participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

It is believed that Japan's participation in the Sample Fair will greatly stimulate future trade between the two countries.

REMARKABLE STRIDES MADE BY JAVA ISLAND IN ONE YEAR SINCE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Far-Reaching Policies of Military Administration Win Full Support Of Indonesians and Chinese

Today is the first anniversary of the landing of the Imperial Forces on Java in the War of Greater East Asia.

The military authorities which have been responsible for the administration of Java ever since the island was brought under Japanese control issued the following statement on February 28, according to Domei.

Characteristics of the Military Administration of Java: All arrangements for the administration of Java have been completed in the short interval which has elapsed since the island was occupied by the Imperial Forces following their landing on the island.

The things to be noted about the military administration of Java are:

(a). When the Imperial Forces engaged in operations against Java they never gave an impression to the native residents of the island that their land had been invaded. This is not remarkable, remembering the relationship of Japan with Java. By their first proclamation the military authorities in Java gave the native residents of the island a sense that they had been re-born. No feeling of oppression came upon these people. This is a fact which is explainable by the fact that there had been no antagonism between the Japanese people and the native residents of Java.

Another reason was that the presence of Japanese troops in the midst of the native residents of the island suggested to them that they were to realize through the War of Greater East Asia the ideal condition under which they would start a new life under the leadership of Japan to which they had been feeling the sentiment which is felt by a child to its father.

Feel Grateful

Economic considerations also had to do with the every warm reception the native residents of Java gave to the Japanese who had come into the island. There were few native residents who had not felt a sort of sentiment of gratitude to Japan which had been supplying them with goods of daily necessity at the right prices, in sharp contrast with the old Dutch regime.

Thus there was good-will and friendship between the Japanese and the native residents of Java long before Japan actually moved into the island. It is no wonder that the native people should have reposed full confidence in the Japanese military authorities when the island was brought under military administration following the reduction of the island. The native residents, quite willing to cooperate with the Japanese authorities, are in the background of the very satisfactory manner in which peace and order is maintained on the island.

Is Supply Base

(b). There is much to explain the great contribution which Java is making toward the successful prosecution of military operations in the south. In the past the island was the center for distribution of goods in the area of the Southern Pacific. Even today it has to play the part of a base from which to supply the requirements of various regions of this area. This expectation will not be disappointed in view of the fact that there is enough industrial equipment on the island, which also has much technique and an abundant supply of labor. After the entry of Japan into the island it was discovered that it had far greater resources of materials needed by heavy industries than had been imagined. The island has every promise to be the greatest material supplying center in East Asia apart from Japan.

2. Structure of Military Administration. After the military operations had been completed, the various corps began the business of administering affairs. In this way they assumed the responsibility of maintaining peace and order. After August last year the responsibility of directing administration rested with the supervisors of military administration. Since then the central and local machinery of military administration has been improved and was brought to the state of perfection at the beginning of December.

(a) Cenral Structure of Military Administration. The central headquarters of military administration is divided into eight departments, general affairs, internal affairs, justice, police affairs, finance, industry, traffic, and propaganda. Under its jurisdiction are the enemy property administration department, land transportation bureau, communications bureau, broadcasting control bureau, accounts inspection department, relegious department, supreme court, highest procurators' office, public organizations for the control of plantation enterprises and immovable properties, public organization for the control of privately owned territory and public companies for the conduct of electric enterprises.

(b) Local Administration. The structure of local administration consists of 17 state governments, two bureaus for affairs connected with principalities, and the special city of Djakarta.

(c) While the island was under Dutch rule its administration was done by 15,000 officials. The Japanese military authorities when they came into the island had no need of using power to induce the native residents to cooperate with them. So they directed their chief action to the simplification of the business of administration. The officials who came with them and general Japanese civilians of experience were mobilized to administer the island. Radical changes in administration were avoided, and a point was made of employing native residents as officials.

Principalities

3. Principalities: The military authorities followed the policy of respecting the traditions in the administration of affairs of the principalities. There is the bureau for affairs of principalities. This office sees that the principalities are administered in a manner in accord with the new regime which has started on the island.

4. Civilization. The Dutch people employed by the enemy forces were detained as prisoners after the reduction of the island. What to do with the thousands of persons of purely Dutch descent was a great problem to the Japanese authorities in the early days of the military administration of the island. To all foreigners except Dutch people and the native residents the system of domiciliary registrations was enforced, and those of them who were pronouncedly hostile to Japan were confined. Special protective areas were designated for foreign women and children. It is the policy of the military authorities to give employment to foreigners willing to cooperate with them. Adequate protection is given to the nationals of the Axis powers and neutrals on the island.

Enemy Properties

(a) Control of Enemy properties: There is the public organisation for control of enemy properties and real estate. The bureau will meet the need of controlling enemy properties and real estate as a permanent measure. Incidentally progress is made in the work of liquidating banks and adjusting the affairs of hostile companies.

5. Chinese Merchants: There were 900,000 Chinese merchants in Java at the time the land was reduced. Those of them who supported Chungking were confined and their properties seized. The disposal of those Chinese was completed in December last year. It is the policy of the military authorities to treat those Chinese merchants who are willing to cooperate with them in the same way in which the native residents of the island are treated.

6. Native Residents: In the first year of military administration the authorities had little time in which to attend to the more vital of problems of the island. Their attention was for the most part directed to

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVANESE MEMORIALIZE NIPPON LANDING

This striking memorial, which was built by the Indonesians in Java on their own initiative, stands as a silent testimony of their gratitude toward the Japanese soldiers who brought them succor from oppression.

P.I. SUGAR INDUSTRY BEING REORGANIZED

As Self-Sufficiency Assured, Many Plantations Converted Into Cotton Fields

Domei

MANILA, February 26.—Since about one-half of the sugar plantations have been converted into cotton plantations, the sugar industry of the Philippines has entered a new phase of intensive cultivation and the production of high-grade fuel by the introduction of Japanese technique.

In accordance with measures outlined for the Philippine sugar industry last August by the Military Administration, the reorganization of the Philippine sugar industry is being effected step by step.

The following results have been achieved so far:—

1. Reduction of the acreage of sugar plantations.

In accordance with the policy of converting about one-half of the 637,-000 acres of sugar plantations that existed in 1941 into cotton plantations, about 24,500 acres have already been converted since last September and the cotton is now about ready for harvest.

2. Establishment of the Philippine Sugar Industry Association.

Formed on February 6 of this year as a corporate juridical person by the consolidation of the Philippine Sugar Growers' Association, the Philippine Sugar Refiners' Association and the Sugar Industry Superintendence Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Philippine Executive Commission, this association is under the control and guidance of the Military Administration. Charged with the duty of adjusting member mills and establishing production quotas for them, the Association will adjust or convert inefficient sugar factories.

3. Production of alcohol and other high-grade fuel from cane-sugar.

In accordance with the plan for the increased production of alcohol and other high-grade fuel, those among sugar factories which have equipment for the production of alcohol will be used for this purpose.

Already the management of five factories has been entrusted to three Japanese corporations. Others producing alcohol are being operated by their present owners under a production quota system. Thus, everything possible is being done to increase the production of alcohol

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. AIRCRAFT PLANTS FACE LABOR TROUBLE

Workers in Seattle Walk Out on Their Employers—Want More Pay

As the result of the vacillating attitude taken by the United States National War Labor Board in not responding to the demands for wage increase, workers at two airplane factories in Seattle deserted their work-benches in order to attend a mass meeting of a labor union on Thursday, thus stopping factory operations, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The leaders of the discontented workers stated that unless the National War Labor Board takes some decisive measure, a mass meeting of the labor union will be held again on March 1, to discuss the situations, he dispatch added.

Wayne Morse of the Labor Board has indicated that it is hardly believable that the Board will bend to the demands of the labor union, it is reported, indicating that the friction will only mount in its tensity.

The workers of the Consolidated Aeronautical Corporation have secured the support of the Boeing Aeronautical Corporation and have submitted demands to the Labor Board for fixed-term wage increases, it is revealed by another dispatch to Domei.

Harvey Brown, president of the Mechanics Union of the American Federation of Labor, in San Diego, which has 35,000 members, emphasized that, "Unless the National War Labor Board does not take a satisfactory move concerning the pay increase by midnight March 1, the Union will immediately hold a 24-hour meeting. "The committee of the representatives," he added "from the 12 branches of the Union, will uphold any move taken by the labor meeting of the Boeing factory workers."

It is believed that the situation will turn worse, unless some settlement is reached by the opposing factions by March 1.

The proposal to hold a "24-hour meeting" can be viewed as a policy taken by the laborites to evade a complete strike by offering room for a compromise.

HATRED FOR BRITISH IN INDIA CANNOT DIE

Gandhi's Death Will Light Fire Of Bitter Antagonism in Patriots' Hearts

Mahatma Gandhi's death will not mean the extinction of Indian opposition to British policies but will implant in the hearts of the Indian youths a blind hatred and antagonism for the perfidy of their ruthless master, states the Tokyo Shimbun in a semi-editorial article.

"Soon after the historic session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in August last year at which the complete withdrawal of British influence from India was demanded," the paper stated in reviewing the events in that country, "Mahatma Gandhi, 74, was arrested and confined in the Aga Khan Palace at Poona. In defiance of the British, the Mahatma commenced his fast on February 10 of this year.

"Not only his fellow Indians but the people of the world are deeply concerned over his physical condition. His life, full of bloodsheds and persecutions, was dedicated to the opposition of British oppression and India's independence and freedom. His career colorfully decorates half of the history of Indian independence.

"The Mahatma's ardent fire for freedom for India was first lighted by the demonstration launched for the emancipation of the Indian residents in the Union of South Africa. His resolution to fight for his country's independence was deepened and strengthened on various occasions; namely, first when he led the non-cooperation movement against the Rowlatt Act in 1919, which was shortly followed by the Amritsar Massacre, the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore in 1929, the first non-obedience movement in 1930, and the fast of 1934 demanding the abolition of the caste system. With the outbreak of the European War in 1939, he fought the British demand for India's participation in the war by protesting that India should be free to decide whether she would join the war or not, and at the same time demanded a clear aim of the war and freedom for India. From October 1940 till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he continued the non-violence and non-obedience movements.

"At the time of the visits of Chiang Kai-shek, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Colonel Louis Johnson, United States emissary to India, he flatly refused all their cajolery and wooing by declaring openly and fearlessly the Indian hostilities against Britain at the annual session of the National Congress at Bombay. At the Aga Khan Palace at Poona, where he was subsequently detained, his thoughts always went out to his countrymen who, defenseless, had to bear the cruel tyranny of the British. When the sufferings of the people were doubled by the severe famine, he could no longer stand the sight of his countrymen groaning in misery, and commenced his fast as a manifestation of his unswerving will to liberate his people from the British grip.

"It is apparent that in case of the Mahatma's death, India will be enveloped in the violent whirlwind of frantic antagonism against Britain. As the violence of the people's demonstrations increases, the British Indian Government will increase its pressure. In anticipation of riots at the death of the great leader General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of British Forces in India and Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India met in a long-hour conference to confer on the matter of oppressive measures to be used against probable rioters at the death of their leader. It is reported that every necessary instruction concerning the suppression of uprisings has already been dispatched to all the police stations and British troops throughout the country.

Indians will Rise

"Undoubtedly the Indians will rise against Britain if the Mahatma should die, but it is yet uncertain whether the anti-British demonstrations will end merely as individual manifestations of hatred and anger against the rulers or whether they will grow into an organized anti-British political movement. Here, the question rises as to whom, the Indians should look up as their leader after the Mahatma's death. According to foreign cables it is reported that Gandhi had recommended Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as his successor as the leader of the Indian National Congress. However, it is doubtful if the Indians would follow Nehru in the way they did the Mahatma. Gandhi is the moral, religious and spiritual idol for the Indians and consequently whatever he said or did inspired his countrymen to action. Gandhi is the sympathizer of the poor, the oppressed and the farmers. They are sure they can look to him and appeal to him in time of sufferings and privations. No other leader will be able to fill Gandhi's place. Mahatma Gandhi is the only man who is supported by all the Indians wholeheartedly.

"The preeminent position of the Mahatma was once voiced by Lord Linlithgow to Edgar Snow as follows: "The Indian National Congress without Gandhi is unthinkable. From the beginning up to the present it has been an organization conducted and headed by him. The guiding spirit of the Congress is the Mahatma's religious personality and his political genius.""

Press Comments

Sunday, February 28

MAINICHI—Giving of Encouragement to Japanese in Enemy Countries

Giving of Encouragement to Japanese in Enemy Countries

MAINICHI—There are many Japanese in enemy countries and in those which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan. They number 300,000 altogether. That there are so many Japanese in hostile countries is the first experience of our country and of the Japanese people. Out of these Japanese about 13,000 are detained illegally. As for our fellow countrymen in America and on the western coast of Canada, the greater part of them have been compelled to move to areas of the hinterland which are bleak and dismal, with no vegitation to look at.

These unfortunate Japanese have for many long years been actively employed in foreign lands, and very large is the contribution they have made directly and indirectly toward the development of Japan.

They now find themselves in the midst of the enemies and of countries which have an antipathy for Japan. They are putting up a heroic fight against the circumstances surrounding them which are extremely distressing. They never are forgetful of the fact that they are subjects of glorious Japan and with minds that refuse to be disturbed by difficulties they are facing, they are praying for a conclusive victory to Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

The House of Representatives has passed a "Resolution on Our Compatriots in Enemy Countries." It was a move that showed that the entire nation was with the House in extending words of comfort to these Japanese.

The resolution ended in this fashion.

"We have determined to annihilate America and Britain, common enemy of the human race, to save these Japanese who have done nothing wrong from the deep ditch into which they have fallen unexpectedly, and complete the work of constructing a new order for the world."

CHINESE COOPERATE TO BUILD NEW JAVA

Military Administration Wins Confidence of People in Reconstruction Work

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 27.—The wholehearted cooperation of the 800,000 Chinese in Java with the Japanese Military Administration authorities has assisted greatly the progress of general reconstruction work during the past year since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration in March 1942.

Swift Japanese military operations carried out over the vast theaters of war in the Pacific regions whereby formidable bases of the anti-Axis nations were reduced in rapid succession revealed the true fighting strength of the Japanese Army and Navy to the hitherto sadly misinformed Chinese in Java.

Furthermore, the strict observance of the military discipline by the Japanese soldiers and the unbiased treatment of all non-combatants including natives and Chinese granted by the Japanese Administration authorities alone were sufficient to overpower any misunderstanding of the Chinese against the Japanese.

Offer Cooperation

The genuine confidence of the Chinese in the Japanese Administration once restored, they were quick to offer wholehearted cooperation. They assisted efficiently in the purchase of the necessary foodstuffs and other materials, valuable information was freely given, and generous hospitality displayed to the Japanese soldiers. Even the Japanese troop movements were greatly facilitated by Chinese guides.

Besides, large donations were made by the local Chinese for the Greater East Asia Movement in Java. They willingly financed the restoration of the rice-mills, and the transference of tanneries and weaving mills.

"The eight hundred thousand Chinese in Java could not possibly exist without Japanese protection," it was editorially declared by Huang Chang-sui in stressing the true mission of the Greater East Asia War, in the Java Kung Yung Pao, leading Chinese journal in Java on Meijisetsu, November 3, last year.

No Antagonism Exists

No antagonism now exists between the natives and the local Chinese. A fraternizing society has been founded by the Chinese themselves in order to promote understanding with the natives. Other organizations have been established for the mutual assistance of the Chinese.

Local Chinese hailed the formal declaration of the war by the National Government of China against the United States and Britain accompanied by this historic announcement of the Japanese Government's decision to retrocede its concessions and relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.

The Chinese in Java are now convinced of the unchallengeable moral principles of the Japanese Government as well as the steady progress of the political status of the National Government of China.

They realize that they must cooperate with the Japanese in order to establish an Asia for the Asiatics. Several schools have been founded by them for the study of the Japanese language, indicating genuine enthusiasm to learn Japanese.

LUXURIES CUT DOWN FOR PEOPLE OF U.S.

Inflation, Food Crisis Force Authorities to Effect 'Minimum Living'

By Arrangement With the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 25.—The serious shortage in various vital necessities, together with the growing imminence of inflation threatening the United States, the American Wartime Production Board has decided to put the "minimum wartime living" plan into effect.

American citizens will be prohibited from indulging in any luxuries while newspapers will be cut down to one-fifth the number of pages published in 1939 and football and professional baseball will be limited to one-half of their former number of games. Theaters and other entertainment will also be greatly lessened.

With the amount of consumption in 1941 as 100 per cent, the American public will have to be satisfied with 71.8 per cent in foodstuffs, 54.9 per cent in beverages, 75.2 per cent in clothing and 29.3 per cent in various publications.

According to British journals, America is now facing a serious shortage in vital foodstuffs.

On February 20, one day before the rationing of canned goods was to take effect, violent riots were staged at various provision stores. The masses were intent on grabbing what they could for themselves.

Criticisms directed against Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard are rising, with congressmen from the southern states complaining that the reason for the low output of farm products is due to the fact that many farm workers are conscripted for military service or lured away by high wages in war industries.

The Department of Agriculture warded off attacks by promising to give leaves to farmer soldiers during the planting and harvesting seasons and to set aside $80,000,000 for awards in increased production. To this promise, congressmen from the farming areas sarcastically replied. "You can't raise crops on money."

Former President Herbert Hoover also declared, "If decisive measures are not taken right away, America will be unable even to supply itself in foodstuffs."

P.I. Sugar Industry Being Reorganized

(Continued from Page 1)

and other high-grade fuel from cane-sugar.

4. Self-sufficiency of sugar assured.

In view of the existing stock of about one million tons of unrefined sugar still remaining in the Philippines, the sugar for consumption in the islands will be refined by these alcohol manufacturing plants during the production of alcohol.

Meanwhile, sugar-cane will be grown on 117,600 acres out of the existing plantations for the purpose of assuring self-sufficiency of cane-sugar in the islands. The cane-sugar obtained from these plantations will be gradually allotted to the sugar refineries. Already the cane-sugar produced last year is being refined by the various mills under a fixed production quota basis.

U.S. Plane Hits Balloon

An American warplane collided with a barrage balloon over the Panama Canal zone on Friday, killing one officer and seriously wounding two occupants in the crash, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Panama.

Extraordinary Accomplishments Made in Java in One Brief Year

(Continued from Page 1)

the stabilization of conditions in the island.

Preoccupied with the various policies for the establishment of peace and order, the Military Administration had not touched upon many of the fundamental problems, but by the formation of a Committee of Investigation on Old Customs and Systems, various suggestions will be offered with respect to education, sanitation, the problem of ending illiteracy and so forth.

7. Japanese Population: At the commencement of the Java operations, a very small number of Japanese civilians gave their wholehearted service to the Army. Since then the number of the Japanese have increased by the gradual dispatch of officials, the return of former Japanese residents, the coming in of those engaging in business and undertakings of public nature, until now the total number of Japanese in Java is about 1,000.

8. Maintenance of Order and Peace: The peaceful and orderly condition in Java is unparalleled elsewhere. Some pillaging was done by the Chinese immediately following the operations, but they were subdued instantly. The unfriendly relations between the Chinese and the native inhabitants is now a thing of the past, as good results are seen today in amicable racial cooperation. Anticipating the espionage and propaganda activities of the enemy with the progress of operations, the Military Administration has gone one step ahead in adopting a rigid and all-embracing policy for prevention of espionage. Furthermore, positive and thorough anti-air raid drills have been commenced. The Military Administration and the people of Java are closely united and are burning with the firm determination to live and to die together. The native inhabitants clearly realize what is expected of them.

Internal Administration

9. Internal Administration: Although the system of official organization has not been completed, the administrators and the governor of the 17 provinces are Japanese with the native inhabitants occupying high official positions, and the way is open for the future advance of capable native officials. The guiding policy of the administration is to achieve cooperative unity between the Military Administration and the people. Up to the present 50 decrees have been proclaimed and all aim for the enhancement of production for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

10. Education: Giving great importance to the matter of education, efforts have been expended for the last year and the number of schools establishment of the elementary school system, abolition of illiteracy, propagation of the Japanese language and the training of teachers. The elementary schools were opened last year and the number of schools which have been opened total approximately 13,000 with a total enrollment of about 1,800,000 pupils.

Remarkable progress has been made with regard to the propagation of the Japanese language. Some, having mastered the katakana, have advanced to the stage of mastering the hiragana and Chinese characters. In answer to the ardent desire of the native inhabitants to learn Japanese, the policy has been adopted of editing and printing the Japanese language textbooks on the spot. Superior teachers, both men and women, selected from the various provinces are given two months' training at Djakarta. The number of middle and vocational schools which have been opened now total some 50 or so, with special emphasis given to rouse interest in technical subjects. Excellent results are being obtained in the fields of general machinery, automobile mechanics and the construction of wooden ships.

11. Sanitation: Malaria is being successfully combatted with quinine which is abundantly produced in Java. Another great advance in the matter of sanitation and health has been evidenced in the announcement of the establishment of a medical university in Djakarta.

Policing

12. Judicial System and Policing: By the perfection of the judiciary organ on September 8, 1942 and the establishment of a police department on November 1, 1942, the policy for the maintenance of peace and order was further strengthened. The native officials of the judiciary Department, as well as the native policemen are manifesting wholehearted cooperation with the Military Administration, and the degree of confidence of the native inhabitants in general in the system is being tremendously heightened. Also, the people are receiving positive guidance and training with respect to espionage and civilian anti-air raid activities. Also efforts are being expended to imbue the Japanese spirit into the native youths.

13. Propaganda: With the progress of the operations, the former Propaganda and Press Corps were revived as the Propaganda Department and has been placed under the supervision of the Military Administration. The Java Shimbun, a Japanese language paper, is being published and the nine newspapers for the native inhabitants are being guided by the Java Newspaper Association organized for that purpose. The Radio Broadcast Control Bureau, under the supervision of the Propaganda Department, regulates the operation of all radio broadcasts. Arrangements are in the process of being perfected with respect to motion pictures by the advent of the Japan Motion Picture Company and the distributing company.

14. Finance, Banking and Currency: Various attempts at propaganda were made in connection with the guilder military notes, but from the very first Japanese landing they have circulated smoothly and the native inhabitants favor the military notes as against the old currency. The Military Administration aims at allotting expenditure in the degree of importance, however, the maintenance of a general balance is also taken into consideration in an effort to maintain sound finances. As proper measures were taken simultaneously with the circulation of the military notes with regard to commodity prices, there are no signs of inflation.

Banking facilities are being provided for by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Japan, the Mitsui Bank, the Bank of South China and others. Local village banks, village granary banks, and pawn shops, which are intimately interwoven with the daily lives of the native inhabitants, are also playing a role in stabilizing the lives of the native inhabitants. Commencing business in July last year, the Southern Development Bank has undertaken the role of a guiding body in the financial world in Java. The condition of tax payment and the amount of savings is on a rise monthly, and with the cutting down of luxuries and other dispensable commodities, a bright future is assured for Java finances.

15. Industry and economics: In the first year the Military Administration stress was placed on the adjustment of the public economic systems and the delivery of products needed for the war. On the entry of the second year, the aim shifted to the preparation of a wartime structure with the first importance put on turning the whole area into a base for military operations.

Regarding the cultivation of rubber trees, coffee and quinine, an organization was established, under which all the individual farms were combined. A system was then put into force whereby all products were controlled up to the point of delivery to consumers. It was apparent that the enemy on their withdrawal from the island saw to it that sugar production was disorganized out of their sinister design to cause trouble among the native inhabitants.

The Military Administration, in facing this sugar situation, lost no time in appointing a special executive committee for the control of the sugar industry. The committee, by conquering all difficulties in its way, soon succeeded in reopening the sugar refining plants for operation. The same committee then inaugurated the Java Sugar Manufacturers' Federation and the Java Sugar Sellers' Association. Steps were next taken to have the cooperation of several leading sugar refiners in Japan. As a result these refineries are now operating smoothly.

The production of quinine is carried on under the direct management of the Military Administration and is being managed in such a way that the production will satisfy the demand for quinine in other areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Care is being taken, on the other hand to see that the surplus labor in the tea and coffee industry may be diverted to other more urgent industries The production of vital necessities such as rice and maize is being encouraged, and steps are being taken to see that they will be produced to such an extent that some margin is left for shipment to other areas in the Southern Regions. Special measures have been introduced to smooth out the sales and storage of rice.

Regarding the production of fibers for use in the making of clothing it is being planned that there will be enough for consumption in the islands. A five-year plan has been launched regarding the cultivation of cotton. Considering the fine results being achieved in the manufacture of hemp bags good prospects await the future growth of hemp cultivation in the island. Among the factories already restored to their former status are those for tobacco, matches, glass, paint, paper and motorcar accessories. The fishing industry in the island has rapidly increased its production under the able guidance of the Japanese, who are noted for their skill in fishery.

16. Traffic and Communications: The larger part of the railways has been restored to the pre-war stage. However, the interested authorities have gone one step further and have realized an effective unification of all branches of transportation including motor-trucks and buses. A similar innovation has been realized in the communication facilities, and the means of communication with the outside world have been practically restored. Also, steps are being considered to start a wireless service between the island and Japan Proper. Sunken enemy vessels have been salvaged and put into commission. Many recently constructed wooden ships together with the small boats owned by private person have been put to use to perfect the wartime shipping service around the island.

Concluding Remarks: After all it is not only for the good of Java that all these measures and enterprises as mentioned above are being executed, they also hinge, on the fundamental policies decided by the Japanese Government which are based on the all-sweeping need of successfully prosecuting the current war. Worthy of notice here is the fact that the island is being supplied with a fair amount of daily commodities shipped from Japan. The magnanimous attitude of the Japanese toward the people of the island, as manifested in this instance, is being gratefully accepted by the latter.

WANG SAYS MANCHOU IS FIRMLY UNITED

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia, the significance of the establishment of Manchoukuo is worthy of special notice. Manchoukuo, since the outbreak of the current war, has been staking all her power for the successful prosecution of the war with the resolution to share life and death with Japan. The country has been contributing to the increase of Japan's fighting power and also has been enhancing the resources required for war. In the declaration of the basic national policies on the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo clarified that she will concentrate all her efforts on the successful execution of the War.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, in graciously manifesting the Imperial Will to devote positive assistance in the prosecution of the war, ordered the suspension of the work of building a new palace. The gracious step was motivated by the Imperial Will 'to share all hardships with the first-front men.' The material saved was turned for the purpose of increasing Japan's fighting strength.

"It was to follow this Imperial example that in last year's shipment of iron, agricultural produce and other war goods to Japan, Manchoukuo surpassed the originally intended amount. This is a manifestation of our firm resolution to fight the war successfully.

"In view of the important mission of Manchoukuo in the prosecution of the current war and also of the upsurgence of fighting spirit among her people, we hereby ask the leaders of both the Government and civilian circles in Japan to assist us in the enhancement of the growth of our country.

"In conclusion I take this opportunity in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of a monarchical regime in our country to remember the hardships we went through at the time of our national foundation, and renew our decision to bring the present war to a brilliant end. At the same time we heartily express our thanks to those loyal officers and men who died at the front for the cause of this war. Our deep respects go, on the other hand, to the brave fighters who are victoriously fighting in the north or down in the Southern Regions, and also pray for their permanent military fortune. We, behind the firing lines, feel bound to do our best in perfecting the system of wartime production."

Officer Quits Chungking

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 26.—Lieutenant-General Ku Ting-hsin, Commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 128th Division of Chungking's Sixth War Zone, has recently joined the Peace Movement, realizing the folly of the resistance campaign.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ¼ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EXPERT lady steno-typist desires immediate employment, excellent knowledge of Japanese. Box 468, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MAN & wife seek positions of cook and housekeeper. Long experiences and good references. Apply Nippon Times, Box No. 468, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED bungalow on the Bluff, furniture to be taken over. Apply Box 706 Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Canton Japanese Donate

C.P.S.

CANTON, February 26.—Indicative of the spirit of close relationship that should exist between Japan and China especially following the National Government's declarations of war on the United States and Britain, the Japanese residents of this city have interested themselves in the plight of destitute Chinese and raised the sum of C.R.B. $30,000 for relief work among the latter this winter.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Comfort
In Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with bath & phone
From ¥8.00 Up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
TOR HOTEL, Kobe
K. YUASA, President.
A. MILDNER, Manager

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or Write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 2-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 768
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Ohdori
Tel. Hon. 2140

アルバジル
ALBASIL

For All Supperative Diseases!
ALBASIL
Di-Sulfanilamide "Yamanouchi"
Especially Effective For:
Otitis Media; Tonsillitis, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Supparative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo & Osaka
Abroad: Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Mukden

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P.O. Box 207, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

IN Yokohama, foreign or semi-foreign house or bungalow, unfurnished or furnished. Apply Box 457, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3317.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

A SMALL house or flat wanted to rent in Karuizawa from May by German lady. Apply Box 462, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNISHED house in Karuizawa, 2 or 3 bedrooms, for summer months or whole year. Offers to Box 461, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

2 OFFICE rooms with telephone in Nihombashi-ku. Box 470, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Desires Position

JAPANESE lady, long resident in France, U. S., desires position in Japanese or foreign family as housekeeper or lady's companion. Inquire Box 463 Nippon Times.

Board and Lodging

ONE furnished room with breakfast. Apply Box 703 Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

1 BELL & Howell Filmo Double Run Eight Model 134-G Movie Camera, with special high power lense F-2.5. Handy size complete with leather case and filter. Apply Box 707, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

A PAIR of six-leaf screens painted by Tsukioka Sessai and other curios can be seen at G. Shimbo, 613 3-chome, Denenchofu, Omori-ku, between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, and 2 to 5 p.m. Monday and Tuesday.

FOR lover of music—1600 records. Complete sets of records opera's classic, dance, etc., with albums and very large record-case. Apply Box 705 Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 138, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2288.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric [illegible], furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4426.

INTERESTED buying French magazine "Je Sais Tout". Also old numbers. Apply Box 469 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MAN'S skiing boots, large size (9½ or 10), new or used. Reply Box 465, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha, reliable store, 12, Ogawa-machi 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1495.

USED furniture bought at high prices. G. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 178 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4445.

WANTED to buy or hire a motor car. Apply to: Tel. Mita (45) 0890.

Instruction

GERMAN couple want to rent foreign or semi-foreign style house, preferably furnished, in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 701, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥2, Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-2787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Manda Bldg. Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointments, please phone Ginza 57-1283.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3163. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

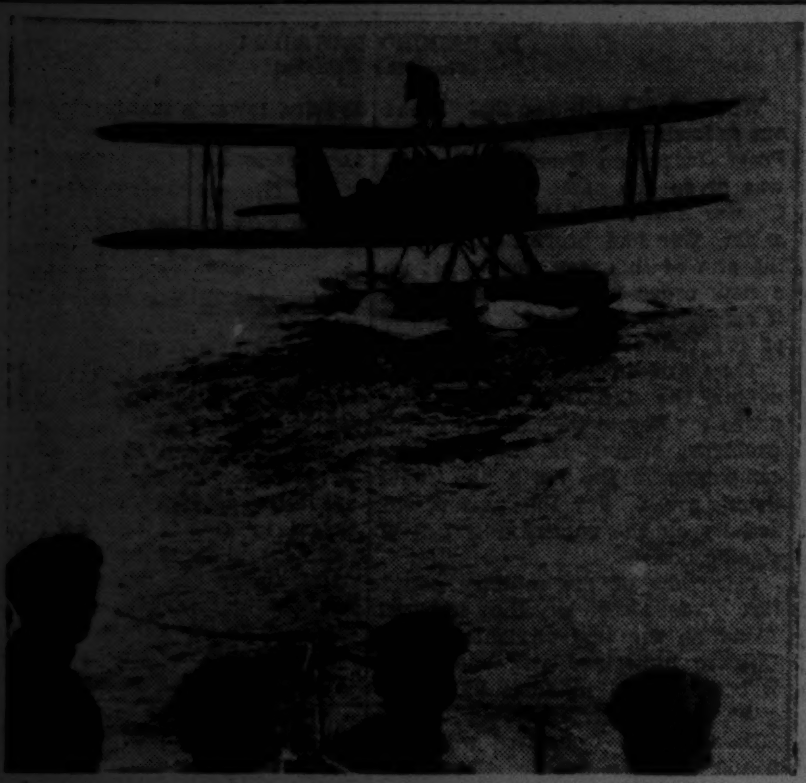
TYPEWRITERS

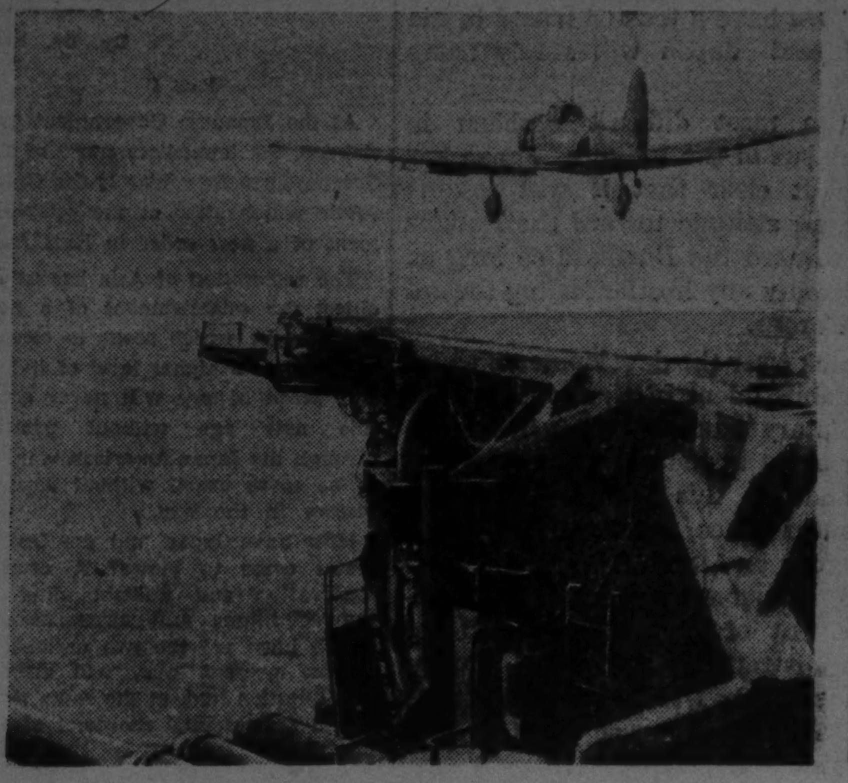
J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

FROM EYAS TO SEA HAWK

Vivid Account of Visit to Kasumigaura Where the Navy Builds up Heroes of the Air Like Those Shown in Pictures Below





By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Along the picturesque shores, of Kasumigaura serenely outlined against a natural landscape, stand the barracks, training quarters of the future "men with wings." Here, occasional hydro-planes glide to rest upon the blue of the lake waters, sending a vivid trail of white, leaping foam in their wake.

It is early morning. A sudden sound of muffled footsteps hurrying down the hall fills the stillness of morning, and as suddenly, a shrill whistle breaks the silence. From somewhere, someone on duty shouts,

"Five minutes before the waking hour!"

Sudden activity disrupts the hammocks. Dark, cropped heads bob intermittently from out the rumpled folds of blankets. Very soon the clear notes of the reveille echo throughout the barracks. Bodies leap lightly out from hammocks; waving arms and bodily contortions bespeak a hurried struggle into stubborn clothes; a systematic rolling of hammocks and they are cleared neatly away into their closets. Everything has been accomplished with incredible precision and speed.

Their faces scrubbed and clean, these boys face that direction in which the Imperial Palace lies, and solemnly and with dignity, they pay their deep respects. Across the polished surface of the lake, through the pure, crisp air of early morning, vibrate the clear, distinct voices of youths reciting the Military Rescript and a poem written by the eminent Emperor Meiji, for this is their traditional morning worship.

Their morning is a busy one, for, after morning worship, they practice daily gymnastics, clean their already clean barracks, and breakfast, launching thence into their rigid training

Before one may become qualified soldiers of the air, like those shown in the pictures reproduced here one must be a good, hardy man, and before one may become a full-fledged aviator, one must be a good Japanese. The training of these youths is, therefore, stringent. They are taught mathematics, physics, history, geography, Japanese and Chinese literature. They are trained in communications, navigation, naval gunnery, gymnastics, and other related subjects. Some training is given in line with aviation, but specialized studies come after their graduation from this institution.

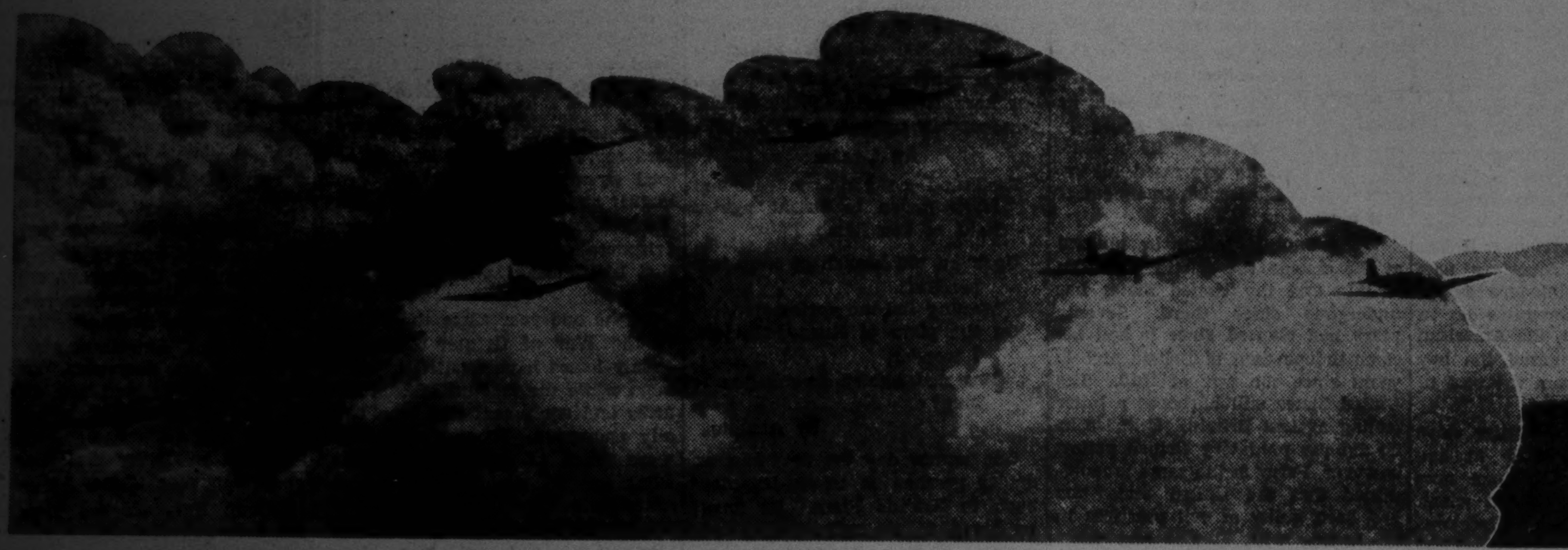
Training here is not aimed at the mere advancement of technical skill, but rather toward the building of the Japanese spirit with its invincible courage and unquestioning sacrifice. It is that training which will ultimately shape of those gallant youths hardy air men of tomorrow.

A major in charge said:

"Technical skill is not everything. More important is the question of spiritual endurance and mental fearlessness, for without these qualities technical knowledge becomes nothing.

"The closer the planes swoop toward their objective, the higher will be their percentage of hits. And the closer they approach the enemy objective, the greater will be the accuracy of the latter's return fire. It is not pleasant to hear bullets thudding against the wings and the body of the plane. The Americans release their bombs from a relatively high distance. The Japanese plunge down veritably upon the enemy ships. Herein lies the key to the whole question. The difference in the achievements of the Japanese and the American air forces lies, ultimately, in the difference of their fighting spirit."

It is this Yamato spirit which has given to Japan supremacy of the air. (Top pictures: 1st and 3rd from left are by courtesy of the Navy Ministry; 2nd, 4th and 5th are passed by the War Ministry. Bottom: left cut is passed by the Navy Ministry and right cut is by courtesy of the Navy Ministry).



INDIANS TO BE FREED THROUGH GOD'S WILL

Rise Now and Fight for Freedom, Declares Nagai at Rally Here

When India rises, every one of the 100,000,000 Japanese will come out to fight in support of the Indians, declared Ryutaro Nagai, Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at the "Save India" rally held on Saturday afternoon at the Kabuki Theater, according to Domei.

The gist of Mr. Nagai's speech follows:

The Atlantic Charter, which was announced following the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic parley 1941, provides in chapter III that Britain and the United States will give independence to countries desirous of freedom and autonomy.

The Indian people ardently desire independence and peace now, but Britain has given the 400,000,000 people of India an unbearable insult and has oppressed them by imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi, and other Indian leaders.

For the past several centuries, Britain has exploited the resources, labor and living of India. It was India which was the first and greatest victim of Britain's colonial policy.

Britain is the enemy of humanity, and with the United States, constitute devils which destroy the peace of the world.

For the sake of humanity, all the races in Greater East Asia must overthrow these two devils, Britain and the United States.

In the heart of man there exists the spirit which shines with the rays from Heaven. Much as Britain may try to plunge the Indian people into the depth of oblivion, it cannot deceive this spirit and will of God.

You Indian people, unless you rise now, India must suffer forever in the bed of death. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in his several statements, has expressed his earnest wish for the independence and peace of India. When the 400,000,000 people of India rise, every one of the Japanese people will come out and help India.

The Japanese people ardently wish the independence of India and the liberation of the Asiatics.

You people of India, don't let Mahatma Gandhi die in vain. You rise now.

Revolutionary Change in Dormitory System Planned for Imperial University Students

The dormitory system of Imperial universities in Japan will undergo a complete change with the adoption by Tokyo Imperial University of plans to purchase unused buildings near the school grounds for use as dormitories to house as many students as possible. According to the plans, the authorities of the university hope to have the entire student body housed in school dormitories in the future.

With the cutting down of middle school courses to four years and higher schools to two years, the ages of those entering the universities will be lowered two years. Therefore, not only from the standpoint of solving the students' boarding problem, but viewed from the standpoint of graduating highly trained men, the dormitory system for the entire students body has become a vital necessity.

The existing dormitories at the various Imperial universities have facilities for accommodating only about 200 students which is far from sufficient to meet the present demand. Therefore, all Imperial universities are working to enlarge their dormitory facilities to accommodate at least half of the student body.

Despite numerous difficulties, Tokyo Imperial University is taking the initiative in earnest efforts to realize the new dormitory system.

According to Tokyo Imperial University authorities, the University had fair-sized dormitories around 1887 and also at the time of the great earthquake of 1923. As the newly planned dormitory system for the entire student body is a thing that cannot be dispensed with in future university education, it is hoped that the project is realized by all means.

U.S. FORCES IN SAMOA

Knox Claims Military Bases on Upolu Island Occupied

"The United States forces now hold strong military bases on Upolu Island of the Samoan Group, which is a mandate of the New Zealand government," declared Secretary of Navy Frank Knox February 26 in his regular interview with the press, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Washington.

Following the inquiry by the press as to whether the Upolu base is essential in the anti-Axis counter-offensive strategy, the Navy Secretary replied that the Samoan base is one of the "stepping stones" from the American stronghold.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

3 Enemy Destroyers Sunk In S. Pacific

With the establishment of superior strategic positions in the Solomons and New Guinea, the Japanese Forces are now becoming more and more active in intercepting the enemy's supply routes, destroying warships and blasting the enemy's bases.

On February 17, the Japanese Naval Air Forces caught up with a large enemy convoy east of San Cristobal Island of the Solomons group and sank two destroyers and one large-type transport. Again on February 21, the Japanese Naval Air Force carried out a night attack on enemy warships at anchor and on military establishments at Espiritu Santo of the New Hebrides group. One destroyer was sunk instantaneously while another destroyer was set ablaze. Great damages were also inflicted on military establishments on land.

Franco-Japanese Agreement Signed'

Marking another epoch-making event in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a Japanese-French Agreement for the 'joint defense of Kwangchow Bay was signed on February 21 between the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces on Leichow Peninsula and First Lieutenant Pierre Marie Jean Domec, Chief Administrator of the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay.

On the same day, Japanese Army and Navy Forces with the understanding of the French Government advanced into Kwangchow Bay The entry of the Japanese Forces into the French Leased Territory was made with the full understanding of the French Government on the basis of the Joint Defense Agreement concluded between the two countries and the French Leased Territory in Kwangchow Bay is now being defended by both the Japanese and French troops.

Although in the past Japan withheld sending troops to Kwangchow Bay, the entry was made in order to checkmate the activities of enemy countries, especially Chungking in that area, which have become markedly noticeable of late.

Moslems Rejoice Over Attitude of Japan

The statements made in the Diet recently to the effect that wholehearted cooperation and assistance will be given to Mohammedans in their efforts to occupy their rightful place in the world by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Kazuo Aoki Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, have aroused heartfelt response and profound gratitude among the 300,000,000 believers of the Moslem faith all over the world.

In answer to the query of Nobutaka Shioden, member of the Lower House, Foreign Minister Tani replied as follows: "Japan fervently hopes to bring about a situation whereby these unfortunate people may escape from their present conditions and contribute to the culture of the world through their own culture. What Japan expects from the Mohammedan people is this and nothing else. We shall respect their faith and earnestly hope that these people will be able to occupy their rightful place in the world."

Emile L. Hussein, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, now a refugee in Berlin, dispatched a telegram of appreciation and gratitude to Foreign Minister Tani on February 25 giving voice to the deep impression his declaration has made on Moslems throughout the world.

France Relinquishes Concessions In China

The French Government on February 23 formally notified the National Government of China that it would retrocede the Legation Quarter in Peking and its concessions in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other parts of China and abolish its extraterritorial rights.

With this goodwill step taken by France, China has emerged completely free of foreign fetters which had been clamped on the country for a century and has regained its honor as an independent nation.

Hongkong Observes Epochal Annniversary

Various functions were held throughout the city of Hongkong on February 20 to commemorate the first anniversary of the establishment of the Government-General of Hongkong. Highlighting all the events was an impressive ceremony held in the plaza in front of the Government-General building. After the ceremony, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General, was host at a celebration banquet to which representatives of the military official and civilian circles were invited.

Other events held to fete the occasion included a physical training meet for the people, an exhibition of photographs reviewing the achievements of the past year in Hongkong, special motion picture and theatrical performances.

The wounded and sick soldiers in the hospitals of Hongkong and Kowloon were also entertained. All day long, a steady stream of Japanese and Chinese residents and school children visited "the men in white" to express their appreciation for their work in helping to create a new Hongkong.

Chungking Forces Face Annihilation

Great war results have been obtained by the Japanese Forces with the cooperation of the National Government of China's army against Chungking and Communists troops in northern Kiangsu sectors since February 13. The Chungking 89th army in these sectors which was carrying out guerilla activities from time to time as well as the third division of the New Fourth Communists army have been completely wiped out.

In the eastern coast of the Suhwai area, the newly organized enemy's Fourth army is nearing annihilation at the hands of crack Japanese Forces. Chungking's 89th army around Chekiaochen in the northern Suhwai area has been dealt a heavy blow. Of the decreasing enemy remnants, 1,000 have surrendered while others are fleeing in all directions.

It has been reported that practical annihilation was completed of the enemy's 194th, the 197th and the 198th regiments of the 33rd Division and 701st regiment of the 112th Division.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Forces completely encircled and annihilated four enemy divisions of the Sixth War Zone at a point along the Yangtze River southeast of Shasi in southern Hupeh Province on February 17 and 18.

U.S. Army Plan Faces Trouble

Recent indications show that a rift is growing between the United States army on the one hand and the American bureaucracy and a faction of Senators representing agricultural communities on the other, over the question of mobilization, the former insisting on a large-scale conscription system and the latter opposing the army's plan.

The idea emphasized by the United States Congress before opening discussions on the mobilization of the army for 1943 was to let the Soviet Union and Chungking fight first while America supplied the arms, without sacrificing the precious lives of the American people. This conception was endorsed by Senator John Bankhead of Alabama.

The United States army, in the meantime, has set up a plan to mobilize 650,000 officers and 7,500,000 soldiers by the end of 1943 while the navy and the marines will have 2,000,000 men.

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5340.
KOBE, 63, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1943

Anglo-American Defeat in Arms Production

It is plain that in the prosecution of modern warfare the smooth and speedy operation of arms production is absolutely essential. Consequently it is interesting to see that despite their boasts of mammoth production the Anglo-American programs are swiftly approaching a deadlock.

The Japanese occupation of regions possessing vital natural resources in the Pacific so swiftly after the outbreak of the war has dealt an almost fatal blow to America's war industry. The Washington authorities quickly changed their original policy and attempted to regain in South America and Africa what natural resources they had lost in the Pacific, but their attempt has crumbled before the undeniable facts of there being no such abundant products elsewhere than in the Pacific and also because of the exorbitantly high cost of labor in these countries which is incomparable with that in East Asia.

In sharp contrast to such a pitiable plight of our enemies in their arms production, it is no exaggeration to say that the foundation of the Axis arms production has been solidly laid, with the occupation of the entire Southern Regions and Europe and the subsequent cooperation of all the peoples in the occupied areas with the Axis governments. The strength of the Japanese, German and Italian war production machines lies in the fact that they possess the firm combination of human and material factors which is absolutely needed for the efficient and smooth operation of war production. To cite an example in this connection, it is a fact that several million laborers of friendly nations are now toiling for the cause of Japan, Germany and Italy. It can, therefore, be said that the Axis Powers are now fully prepared for protracted war.

Thus as long as the Axis peoples, with their burning fighting spirit backed by their magnificent arms production power keep on their punitive campaign against the tyrannous Anglo-Saxon Powers, it is clear as daylight that the laurels of final victory will go to the Axis nations.

Burma Forges Ahead

It is a matter for great congratulation that Burma, one of our close neighbors in East Asia, is now vigorously marching ahead and becoming a powerful collaborator for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which Japan is creating for the general welfare of all the East Asiatic peoples. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the Japanese Military Administration in Burma is witnessing a healthy growth, particularly so since Prime Minister Tojo declared in the recent Imperial Diet session that Japan will accord the Burmese their long-sought independence during this year at the latest.

In prosecuting the military administration in the Southern Regions special consideration is being given by the Japanese authorities to the characteristic position of Burma. In the first place it should be noted that Burma still remains an important zone of the forefront operations like the Aleutians in the north and the Solomon Islands in the south. Its importance is easily discernible when we consider the fact that the anti-Axis camp is exerting its utmost efforts to regain a foothold in this region for the obvious object of establishing a base from which to stage counter-offensives against Japan.

Another feature in the prosecution of the military administration, is the absolute necessity of effecting drastic changes in order to enable Burma to become a component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere because the administrative, economic and various other structures have hitherto been so formed as to conform to the British policies which were worked out strictly in accordance with Britain's selfish intentions.

In this connection it is interesting to note that just 12 years from today Bishop Manli Seya Do who lived in the neighborhood of Bhamo in northern Burma prophesied that the day when perfect collaboration was attained among Japan, Germany and Italy would be the day for Burma to gain its true freedom. The sign of Burma's instinctive feeling about regaining its freedom is not necessarily confined to such far-sighted prophets, for we can find in Dr. Ba Maw the sagacity which caused him to forecast, prior to the outbreak of the present war, "We have a trusted friend in the east. It is Japan! Japan will surely bring us freedom!"

Perhaps the most difficult problem in Burma is the issue of the Indians. Japan has already made it clear that it will assume exactly the same attitude toward the Indians in Burma as toward the Burmese so long as they do not display any hostile feeling toward the Imperial Forces.

Looking back over the developments which led to the establishment of the solid foundation of the military administration in Burma, one can but marvel at the swift strides which have been made in this regard for in less than five months since the Japanese troops occupied Rangoon on March 8, 1942, the deep-rooted British influence in Burma was completely swept out of that country and the Central Administrative Council of Burma under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw was firmly established. This verily was the first step toward the gaining of Burma's independence. Following the formation of this Central Government various local administrative organs have been quickly reorganized and the opening of the Shan Provincial government last November and the subsequent appointment of native Princes to the leading posts in the government culminated in the general readjustment of Burma's administrative system.

With such a systematic reorganization having taken place it is not difficult to imagine what the Burmese Administrative organ has achieved since its formation. As a matter of fact, to cite two examples, the amalgamation of two leading political parties in Burma was effected in August and in the following month the Burmese Volunteer Army was reorganized into the Burmese National Defense Army. Besides these, every possible effort is being made toward enhancing the general welfare of the Burmese people such as the opening of people's banks which are already thriving beyond original expectations.

In thus reviewing the Japanese military administration in Burma it would not be out of place to touch briefly on the future aspirations of the Burmese leaders. Needless to say various measures for the solution of urgent problems such as the security of the national living and the pushing ahead of restoration work are making steady progress. Other important and permanent measures that are absolutely necessary for the prosperity of Burma are education, hygiene, industry and agriculture. The successful execution of these four vital issues is, of course, aimed at by all the leaders of the Burmese Administrative organ. We do not entertain even the slightest doubt that these wise and able men will achieve their lofty aspirations. Particularly so as Dr. Ba Maw and all the other leaders of newborn Burma are availing themselves of every possible opportunity to instill into the minds of the Burmese the absolute necessity of closely cooperating with Japan in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A Year Ago Today

March 1, 1942

From Our Own Files

At dawn on February 24, Imperial Navy Units on duty at Otori Island (former Wake Island) detected an enemy squadron consisting of one aircraft-carrier, two cruisers and six destroyers, and in the ensuing severe battle, in which the land battery on the island heavily bombarded the enemy squadron, one enemy cruiser was set on fire and one destroyer was hit in the stern, while Imperial Navy Air Units scored direct bomb hits right on the quarter-deck of a big enemy cruiser and shot down five enemy planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters yesterday announced the successful progress of the operations of Imperial Army Units from February 9 to February 25 in the Malay area, the Burma area, the Philippines area, the Netherlands East Indies area, the British Borneo area and the Bismarck Group area.

* * *

The main force of the Japanese Squadron operating in the Netherlands East Indies area, engaged the main force of the enemy combined fleet in a severe battle in the Java Sea on February 27, and sank one cruiser and three destroyers, according to announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

A British cruiser of the Exeter type was set ablaze by Japanese naval aircraft which attacked a British naval squadron of three warships spotted at sea 30 miles off the port of Batavia, reports Domei.

* * *

Firm resolve to push forward the lofty program for construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was voiced by General Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo Premier, in a statement commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo today.

AMERICA'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY DATES BACK TO PERRY'S ADVENT

The Commodore Schemed to Occupy Outlying Japanese Possessions in Event Negotiations Failed

By Dr. SHUMEI OKAWA

Part I

As the Japanese Government proclaimed, the immediate cause of the Greater East Asia War is the China Affair which aims at the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

The restoration of Asia has as its object the establishment of a new world order which seeks to elevate mankind to a higher level of living. But world history will never enter this new age without passing through the Japan-American war, or to be more exact, without Japan's victory in the war.

How have Japan and the United States come to blows? A careful observation and understanding of the conditions and circumstances, which have led the two nations in to the present war, will answer this question and, at the same time, reveal the essential character of our enemy.

Japan began to feel the pressure of the Western Powers about 150 years ago. The West cherished the idea of a world created for their benefit. In such a frame of mind, they began the exploitation of the Orient with the so-called instruments of modern civilization as their weapons.

In the year 1850 or thereabouts, Dutch traders in Nagasaki warned the Shogunate to guard against Britain, the United States and Russia because these nations might demand the opening of its ports for foreign intercourse. It was for this reason that some of the high government authorities and Japanese students of Dutch learning had a foreboding of a Western onset upon their country, but as there was no adequate means of communication in the country in those days the Japanese people in general were ignorant of the world movement. To cope with the situation, however, the government issued an ordinance to the effect that whenever foreign vessels frequented the neighboring waters of Japan, they must be "driven away without any hesitation."

Fleet at Uraga

Japan was under such conditions when, as predicted by the Dutchmen at Nagasaki, a fleet of foreign warships suddenly arrived at Uraga, near Yedo (present Tokyo), demanding the Shogunate to open various ports for foreign intercourse. It was no other than the American fleet commanded by Commodore Perry. On July 8, 1853, a memorable day in the history of Japan, the American ships audaciously entered the bay of Uraga, not far from the seat of the central government.

It is true that in earlier days foreign vessels appeared in the neighboring waters of Japan now and then, but the points at which they stopped were in the sections of the country more or less isolated from the Shogun's capital. It was for this reason that though some of the far-sighted men of the time were alarmed by such incidents the general public remained indifferent. The American fleet squatted right at the very entrance of Japan, frowning down upon the central government. The haughty presence of the American ships near the Shogun's capital plunged the Japanese people into utter dismay.

Rejects Magistrate's Order

When the magistrate of Uraga learned that Commodore Perry came to Japan with proper credentials, seeking to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with this country, he told Perry to go to Nagasaki for his purpose because Uraga was not an open port, but the latter refused. What was more, American sailors began to survey the port in spite of Japanese protests, Perry insisting that he was amenable only to the law of the United States and had nothing to do with the Japanese law.

Upon receiving the report of the magistrate regarding the attitude of Perry, the authorities of the Shogunate were panic-stricken, for if they should enforce the law of the land, they thought, an outbreak of war was inevitable. In that event, the situation would be very serious because one million people in the capital would soon face starvation, for in those days there were neither trains nor large vans to bring sufficient amounts of provisions to the capital by land route and the only water route there was would be blockaded by the American fleet. At any rate, the Japanese authorities realized the folly of opening hostilities with the United States. From such a consideration, the Shogunate instructed its officials to have a temporary hall erected on the coast of Kurihama, Uraga, to meet the American envoy. It was in this hall that the Japanese officials received Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry with due ceremony on July 14, promising to give him a definite answer on the following year.

The Japanese authorities must have made such a promise on an assumption that there was plenty of time for them to formulate a policy to cope with the American demand because the United States was very far off from Japan and it would take at least two or three years before Perry would be able to revisit the country. In reality, however, Perry instead of going home to the United States proceeded to Shanghai, China, and after he whiled away his time there returned to Japan early in January of the following year. This time, his fleet anchored in the area closer to the seat of the central government and opened negotiations with the Japanese authorities, assuming a sterner attitude than before. He finally succeeded in opening Shimoda and Hakodate for foreign vessels, in addition to the port of Nagasaki.

Left in 1852

Commodore Perry left Norfolk on November 24, 1852, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean, arriving at Madeira Islands on December 11, the same year. He spent the rest of the year there and then proceeded to St. Helena, arriving at this point on January 10, the following year, and from there he reached Capetown on January 24. On February 3, he left this port for Mauritius Island in the Indian Sea after a voyage of 18 days. Here he stayed 10 days and then started on his voyage to East Asia, arriving at Ceylon Island on March 10, at Singapore on March 25, at Hongkong on April 7, at Shanghai on May 8, at Naha on May 26 and finally at Uraga. This shows that his voyage to Uraga from the United States took about eight months. The route he took was the customary route to the Orient in those days.

During the course of this voyage, Perry stopped at the colonies of various European nations. After carefully studying the colonial policies of these nations, he branded them as inhuman. He was particularly bitter in his criticism of British colonial policy, pointing to instances of cruelties Britain practiced in the administration of its colonies.

Reviles Britain

During his stay at St. Helena, he visited the shabby little house in which Napoleon lived while in exile. In his report, he expressed his indignation at the British treatment of this hero.

We cannot help but be amazed at the change the relation between Britain and the United States has undergone since then. Seventy years had elapsed since it had become independent of Britain and 40 years since the war of 1812. The United States still harbored a bitter feeling against Britain. Criticize as he did the predatory British policy, however, Perry at the same time admitted that the United States too had been guilty of evil practices in its dealing with Mexico and other nations and that this was inevitable in the face of necessity. At the time of the Mexican War, he was the commander of an American fleet.

Before he came to Japan, he carefully studied the conditions of Japan and China. It was for this reason that he had a reasonably good understanding of Japan when he arrived at Uraga. He knew that the Japanese people were refined people and that he should be courteous toward them, treating them on an equal footing. Astute as he was, he came to Japan with his mind made up not to be so obsequious as the Dutch or so violently insolent as the English and not to resort to force unless such a step was absolutely necessary.

He was, however, more or less doubtful whether he would succeed in making the Japanese open some of the ports for foreign intercourse. This is apparent from a reference he made in a letter he wrote to the American Secretary of the Navy on December 14, 1852, from Madeira Island. In the same letter, he stated that in the event the negotiation failed, the United States should occupy either Ogasawara Island or Ryukyu Island, both Japanese possessions.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 332 dated February 24, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: War and Wooden Ships, the Battle Off Ysabel Island, the International Situation, and Fundamental Policy of the Manchoukuo Government.

Kaizo, Vol. 25, No. 3, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Principle of Protection of the State, Provincial Financial Administration, Strengthening the Political Power, Wartime Farm Industry, Decisive Battle and Students, Moral Principles and Armed Forces of Total War, and Study on Arms Production of Anti-Axis Groups.

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

Wakanoura Bay

Waka-no-ura ni Shio michi kureba
Kata wo nami Ashibe wo sashite
Tazu naki wataru.

In Waka-no-ura Bay rose the tide,
Immersing sandy tidelands more and more;

Thus having lost their resting spots, a flock of cranes
Flew over, loudly crying, to the reedy shore.

By Yamabe no Akahito
(8th century)

Akahito was a court poet of lower rank and seems to have spent a few years as a provincial official. He is generally called the "Sage of Poetry" like Hitomaro; and his chief merit consists in an exquisite, purely objective portrayal of natural beauties.

Waka-no-ura in Kii Province is a little bay enclosed by a sandy peninsula, narrow and overgrown with fantastic pines. It is famous for its beauty, on which numerous poets have written good verses since ancient times, and the above verse is the most widely known among them.

Mount Fuji

Tago-no-ura yu Uchii-dete mireba
Mashiro nizo Fuji no takane ni
Yuki wa furikeru.

I have strolled forth
To Tago's shore and lo!
Mount Fuji's lofty peak is purest white
With newly fallen snow.

By Akahito

This verse has been generally considered a masterpiece from ancient times.

The Plum Flowers

Aga seko ni Misento omoishi
Umeno hana Soretomo miezu
Yuki no furereba.

The plum flowers which I meant
To show unto my crony—
Alas! they cannot now be seen,
Snow falling heavily.

By Akahito

Seko generally means "a lover", but here it is used in the special sense of "an intimate male friend".

An Uguisu

Kudaranu no Hagi no furu-e-ni
Haru matsu to Orishi **uguisu**
Naki ni ken kamo.

Upon an old branch of lespedeza perched,
Waiting for the spring,
On the plain of Kudara-oh, how I wonder,
Has that **uguisu** now begun to sing?

By Akahito

One winter day the poet saw an uguisu perched on an old lespedeza bush in Kurada Plain. Its image remained in his mind's eye until spring. Then he fancied: Has the lovely songster already burst into song?

The Spring Field

Haru no nu ni Sumire tsumi nito
Koshi ware zo Nu wo natsukashimi Hitoyo neni keru.

To gather violets I came
To the spring lea
And slept there all one night—
The field so charmed me.

Recollections of Children

Uri hameba Kodomo omohoyu
Kuri hameba Mashite shinubayu
Izuku yori Kitarishi monozo
Manakai ni Motona kakarite
Yasui shi nasanu.

Whenever melons I eat
My children I remember;
Whenever chestnuts I eat
Their memories arise more tender.
From whence and by what ties
They came as mine is wonder.
Their memories arise more eyes
And part sweet sleep and me asunder.

Envoy

Shirogane mo Kugane mo tama
mo Nani sen ni Masareru takara
Ko ni shikame yamo.

Silver and gold and jewels, too—
They are to me but trash uppiled;
No treasures are of any worth
Beside a treasure of a child.

By Yamanoue no Okura
(660-733)

In 701 Okura journeyed to China as a member of the embassy headed by Awata no Mahito, and returned with newly acquired knowledge and learning. In 721 he was appointed Tutor to the Crown Prince, and later Governor of Chikuzen Province, under Otomo no Tabito, Governor-General of Tsukushi. He wrote numerous poems, among which those on his children and on the sufferings of the poor are especially famous.

The above verses were composed probably while the poet resided in Chikuzen, leaving his children in the Imperial Capital.

IMPERIAL ARMY'S MIGHTY DRIVE SPELLS DISASTER FOR CHUNGKING

Alliance With Anglo-American Powers Plunges Chiang Into Critical Circumstances

By SABURO NAKAJIMA
(From the Keikoku)

When the hostilities that broke out following the historic attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, was given the name "The War of Greater East Asia," it appeared that a new war had broken out but as the aim of this war was to set up a new order in Greater East Asia it necessarily embraced a settlement of the China Affair.

They are, in fact, continuous as events, the trend of which will prove the key to the solution of the problems arising in the Japanese campaigns in the north and south Pacific areas. For this reason, our activity on the continent is full of significance.

A review of the military activities undertaken by the Imperial Army on the vast stretches of the Chinese hinterland will show that it has engaged in some 25,000 engagements involving a total of 3,600,000 enemy troops, of which 3,000,000 belong to the Chungking army and 600,000 are Communist troops. Against organized and guerilla forces the Imperial Army has engaged in an average of 2,000 encounters a month.

Kiangsi Operations

Since last August units of the Japanese Army have been conducting mopping-up operations against the remnants of the Communist forces in North China, while in Central China extensive military movements have developed for four months in the summer of 1942 in the Chekiang-Kiangsi provinces. It was here that the Japanese Forces drove through difficult topographic and climatic conditions to upset enemy plans to establish air bases.

A further result of the operations in this region was the bringing within Japanese control an area rich with natural resources, which with the breaking of the Chungking resistance here was another advance in the successful conclusion of the China Affair. Similar mopping-up operations are being undertaken in South China.

During these widespread operations the losses sustained by the Chungking regime have been enormous. The ratio of the enemy killed, captured, deserted and surrendered represented 12 per cent of his total strength in 1940, 29 per cent in 1941 and 44 per cent in 1942, and the increasing number of the enemy prisoners of war clearly indicates that his fighting spirit is much on the wane.

In the one year since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia enemy losses have totalled 1,580,300 men, while the amount of captured arms and equipment has been equally enormous. Enough field guns were taken to equip 50 divisions, rifles for 48 divisions, light machine-guns for 18 divisions and heavy machine-guns for 11 divisions. To replace these huge losses will require tremendous efforts by the enemy.

With this breaking of the main resistance of the Chungking armed forces in these areas, a pacification campaign to follow up is being undertaken, and the Nanking Army, under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, has been greatly strengthened. Cooperating with the civil and military administration it is making a great contribution towards the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Pacification Movement

The pacification movement, which began at Soochow in July, 1941, has been successfully carried out in the Changshu, Wusih and Changchow areas. Subsequently it has spread into the region southeast of Lake Tai-hu, a triangular area bounded by the Hainan, Haihang and Suka railway lines. From September 1, 1942, the campaign was undertaken in the Shanghai area, and the following month it was begun in the districts of Kashing, Haiyen, Pingwu, Kashan and Haining.

The effectiveness of the pacification movement can be seen in the facts that within the one and a half years since its inauguration in the Soochow area, the populace is no longer molested by the 1,800 bandits who formerly were rampant, and that the Japanese Army patrols here have been reduced to one-sixth their original strength. The 2,000 bandits in the Tai-hu area have been practically exterminated, while of the 3,000 bandits in the Shanghai area and the 5,000 in the Kashing, Haiyen, Pingwu, Kashan and Haining districts less than one-tenth now remain.

The Chungking regime, despite its successive military set-backs, still persists in carrying on its vain war against Japan and the Nanking Government. Following the loss of the vital Burma Road, it has sought to develop a northwest route for the transportation of needed materials as well as for the development of natural resources in the region. Since last April Chungking has concentrated its efforts in all fields of activity, towards the development of its power of resistance with this northwestern sector as the pivot.

General Ma Removed

As a part of this program Chungking made a political move by removing influential Ma Ho-tsing, commander of a powerful Mohammedan army from Tsinghai Province, and the Chungking Third Corps was brought in to take over control. Subsequently the 42nd and 48th armies were stationed at Tihwa in Sinkiang Province. Unable to remove Sheng Shih-tsai, the provincial governor, Chungking continued to pour in its own armies by next dispatching the Seventh Army under the pretext of pacifying certain insurgent tribes. As a result of all these moves, more than 20,000 Chungking troops were soon brought into this region.

This area had formerly been under Soviet influence, but following the outbreak of the German-Soviet War Chungking was able to move in. However, there was a widespread influence wielded by the Mohammedan army and in particular by the 24th Route Mohammedan Army under Ma Ho-tsing. Unable to win over this powerful figure, Chungking resorted to skillful political maneuvers with the result that its centralization movement here has made considerable headway.

The American government as well as Britain are active behind the scene in Chungking, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia only bringing their activities more into the open. It appears that the Anglo-American leaders desire Chungking to maintain a major second-front in China so as to divert the Japanese Forces from the southern regions which they hope to regain.

The declarations of Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong that Chungking is fighting not only for itself but for the military command must be held by the Anglo-American powers show that it is agreeing to the formation of such a league at the price of increased Anglo-American aids. With the avowed objective of regaining the Burma Road, Kai-shek is reported to be desiring the strengthening of the Chungking army in India and to be requesting Britain to reinforce her Indian army.

Important Developments

The establishment of such a common front by Chungking with the United States and Britain results in two important developments. The first is that American air forces in China are increased, and the second is that about 100 divisions of Chungking troops are placed under Anglo-American command, with the possibility that they may be used outside China.

Chiang Kai-shek has been compelled to submit to the political and military demands of his allies, and in particular to those of the United States, because of the critical circumstances in which the Chungking regime has been plunged by its futile resistance and because of the knowledge that Japan's intention is now to destroy it.

But, however loudly he declares that his act of submission is intended to strengthen Chungking's resistance and that it was necessitated under the need of consolidating the military command, he is nevertheless virtually selling China to the Anglo-American powers.

Against such a situation what actions Japan will take need not here be discussed. The Japanese military authorities in China declared last year on the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that:

"As we enter into the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, it need not be repeated that the expeditionary forces of the Imperial Army are resolved to drive forward with ever heightening morale and with their total fighting power to annihilate the Chungking regime. We are fully prepared to meet any and all difficulties that may lay in our path, but these we will overcome for the attainment of our national ideal. By exerting our total power in the campaign to destroy the Chungking regime we expect thus to contribute towards the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia."

Fruits of Wisdom

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten—a little spring that never quite dries up in our journey through scorching years.—Ruffini.

* * *

All sunshine makes the desert—Arab Proverb.

* * *

It is the man who is cool and collected, who is master of his countenance, his voice, his actions, his gestures, of every part, who can work upon others at his pleasure.—Diderot.